FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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LD231315 [Editorial Report]

Iran-Iraq War

Further Reaction to UNSC — Iraq welcomes Security Council Resolution No 598 and is ready to cooperate with the United Nations in implementing it with goodwill, an Iraqi spokesman stated to INA. However, he stressed that Iran's explicit agreement and readiness to abide by the resolution is "essential for carrying out the reciprocal commitments" which Iraq has shouldered in accordance with the resolution. Speaking after a joint RCC-Ba'th Party command meeting chaired by President Saddam Husayn, the spokesman added that Iraq's welcome for Resolution No 598 is based on viewing it as an "integral whole" with all its clauses being "indivisible" and all parties concerned benefiting "equally" from its implementation. The Iraqi National Assembly had earlier unanimously approved Resolution No 598 during an extraordinary session, INA noted.

In contrast to Iraq's emphasis on the indivisibility of the resolution, Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi said that if the Security Council is truly seeking to resolve the conflict it should give "precedence" to Paragraph 6, which "concerns indentification of the aggressor," Tehran radio reported. He asserted that "one could accept the resolution if it is able to dry out the main roots of violation of international law." However, Musavi stressed that the resolution in its present form is "unacceptable" to Iran, and he reiterated Iranian accusations that the "provocative" U.S. naval presence in the Gulf violates Paragraph 5, adding that Iran "cannot attach any value to a resolution which is being trampled underfoot by those who passed it."

As for Iran's position on the reflagging of Kuwaiti tankers, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati told the UN secretary general in a message cited by Tehran radio that "while Iran's oil is under threat from Iraq, Iran cannot permit Iraq to strengthen its war machine by receiving guaranteed oil carried in Kuwaiti tankers under whatever flags they may fly." Kuwaiti tankers flying U.S. flags are carrying oil on behalf of Iraq, and this falls under the rule of "contraband cargo," Velayati stated. The foreign minister said the UN secretary general should ask the United States to stop expanding its military presence in the Gulf and should request France to terminate arms sales to Iraq.

Military Situation — An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio reported that Iraq's II and VI Army Corps repulsed Iranian attacks, while the VII Corps killed over 100 Iranians in a night raid on their positions.

Lebanon

The formation of a Unification and Liberation Front (ULF) was announced at a conference attended by Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, Beirut radio reported. Other participants at the ULF inaugural conference included leaders of the Ba'th Party Organization, the Nasirite Popular Organization, the Communist Party, and the Arab Democratic Party. The front's political statement views the assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami as "a declaration of war" on Lebanese unity, calls for unification of "nationalist" areas, urges "resistance of Israeli occupation and its agents on all fronts," and denounces the "deviationist line" pursued by the current PLO leadership. The ULF program stresses nationalist goals and states that the front will establish a joint operations room to promote resistance against Israel.

Five Lebanese have been detained by French police for questioning in connection with the 1986 Paris bomb attacks, Paris radio reported, noting that one of the detainees has worked at the Iranian Embassy and may know Vahid Gorji.

Egypt

Talks With Israel — At a joint press conference to mark the end of his visit to Israel, Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid declared that he is "cautiously optimistic" on the chances for peace in the Mideast, IDF radio reported, adding that Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres described Al-Majid's visit as "constructive and successful." Upon returning to Cairo, Al-Majid told reporters that during a "lengthy meeting" with Palestinian leaders from the West Bank and Gaza, he affirmed that Egypt will not "abandon" the Palestinian issue despite the "offenses" against Egypt at the PNC meeting in Algeria, MENA disclosed. According to IDF radio, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin briefed Al-Majid on problems in the West Bank and Gaza areas. Included among the results of the 3-day visit was an invitation for the Israeli energy minister to visit Egypt for cooperation talks, the Tel Aviv paper *Ma'ariv* noted.

New Pro-Iranian Group -- Following an investigation, police arrested 85 members of the new pro-Iranian group "Islamic Vanguards," the London-based newspaper *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* reported, noting that several "well-known writers" belong to the organization.

Sudan

Some 100 Ethiopian soldiers attacked a Sudanese Army camp 80 km east of Khasm al-Qirbah 20 July, according to "military sources" cited by SUNA. The Sudanese forces, who returned fire with mortars and machine guns, suffered no casualties. The sources also reported that the same day government forces seized military supplies that Antonov planes were seen dropping for the rebels near Bor. "Armed forces sources" noted that the government is continuing to pursue "outlaw groups" in various parts of the south, including the Bahr al-Ghazal region, where 170 rebels were killed and along the Upper Nile where 70 were killed, the agency noted.

As part of a "large-scale detention campaign" launched 20 July, security authorities have arrested some 80 people who are suspected of inciting recent protest demonstrations in Khartoum, according to a statement from Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn cited by SUNA.

Al-Shariqah

Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi appointed several additional members to the Executive Council in a decree carried by WAKH.

Afghanistan

All 22 passengers were killed when their bus detonated a mine planted on the Toloqan-Farkhar road in Takhar Province by "traitorous extremist elements," Kabul radio reported.

Fatah Central Committee Begins Session in Tunis

JN221908 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1815 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee began its session in the Tunisian capital last night. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] attended the session. The Fatah Central Committee's agenda included the volatile situation in Lebanon. During the meeting, contact was made with our steadfast brothers in the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps in Beirut, with the Sidon camps, and with the Al-Rashidiyah camp in the Tyre area. These camps also sent detailed reports on the current situation and expected developments. A number of issues pertaining to the situation inside the occupied homeland, as well as the brave uprising by our masses there were also discussed.

The conferees discussed a number of other issues, as well as the recent international contacts. The Fatah Central Committee resumed its meetings today to discuss the remaining topics on its agenda and make the necessary decisions.

Al-Fahum Meets Jordanians, Palestinians in Amman

JN181742 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic
17 Jul 87 pp 1, 7

[Text] Amman — Former PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum arrived in Jordan on what was described as a private visit and he is now the guest of the Jordanian Government during his stay in Amman. He was given an official reception on his arrival at the Jordanian-Syrian border in which the first deputy speaker of the Jordanian Parliament, the Irbid governor, and a number of officials participated.

Despite the private nature of the visit, which is connected with medical treatment, Al-Fahum received a number of Jordanian and Palestinian political figures at his Amman place of residence. He is also expected to hold a series of meetings with officials in Jordan.

While the pro-Syrian Al-Fahum was arriving in Amman as a result of Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement, PLO Executive Committee members 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Muhammad Milhim, and 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad were leaving Amman for Tunis to attend the PLO Executive Committee meeting scheduled for 17 July. In a predeparture statement yesterday, Al-Yahya said the Executive Committee will discuss last week's talks between Jordanian officials and Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's political adviser, and will also deal with the prospects of PLO ties with Syria and Egypt and the issue of an international conference for peace in the Middle East.

PLA Commander Hosts Banquet

JN221210 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
0920 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Amman, 22 Jul (PETRA) — Brigadier General Na'im al-Khatib, commander of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) forces in Jordan, yesterday gave a luncheon banquet in honor of [former PNC speaker] Khalid al-Fahum at the Badr Forces officers' club.

During the banquet, Al-Khatib made a speech in which he said: We in Jordan are sons of one family that strongly believes unity between the two banks is a unity of blood, objectives, and destiny.

Al-Khatib said: We consider this unity as the nucleus for a comprehensive Arab unity. Any call by any side to split this unity is considered a suspected one, which only serves the interest of the Zionist enemy.

Al-Fahum also made a speech. He said: His Majesty King Husayn is a brother for every genuine Arab and a great leader on the path of pan-Arabism. He also said King Husayn's relentless efforts to purify the Arab atmosphere and to stop the destructive war between Iraq and Iran seek, first and foremost, to serve the Palestine question.

Al-Fahum called on PLA men to put their trust in His Majesty King Husayn and to safeguard the security of steadfast Jordan.

Al-Fahum said: We are an indivisible part of the Arab nation. We do not acknowledge what is called Palestinian regionalism.

Al-Fahum referred to Palestinian national unity and affirmed that a divided people cannot produce unity and that divisions have greatly weakened the Palestinian people. He also said the PLA was established for all Palestinians. It is above parties and organizations.

Al-Rifa'i Receives Al-Fahum

JN221851 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] This evening in his office, Prime Minister Zaydi al-Rifa'i received Khalid al-Fahum [former PNC speaker], who is currently paying a private visit to Jordan. House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz had received Al-Fahum in his office at Parliament this morning.

Mubarak Address to Nation Marks 23 July Revolution

NC221046 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0811 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Address to the nation by President Husni Mubarak to mark the 35th anniversary of the 23 July Revolution delivered at the Central Agency for General Mobilization and Census in Nasr City in Cairo — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother citizens, 35 years ago the vanguards of our valliant Armed Forces, under the command of the late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, sparked the glorious 23 July Revolution. They launched the revolution with complete faith in God, allegiance to the homeland, loyalty to the people, and confidence in the future to write a new chapter in the history of the Egyptian people's struggle for freedom, glory, and dignity and to add to the record of achievements of this great people on the way to great development and progress.

Those born at the beginning of this pioneering revolution are now in the prime of their youth. Those who were young then are now at their prime of maturity and experience. These generations are today fulfilling their mission in the field of national action, equipped with their new vision, their vast experience of struggle, and the realization that building the homeland is a continuous process and flowing current which cannot begin from a vacuum. It derives its force from numerous tributaries and sources and flows into the big river.

Hundreds of books have been published and thousands of histories and studies have been written about the 23 July Revolution in various languages and by authors from the East and West with conflicting political views. The authors may have differed in their analyses of the revolution's events and their conclusions about its results and effects. But they could not dispute two essential facts. First, the 23 July Revolution changed the course of history in Egypt and the entire Arab region. The revolution has had a positive effect on liberation movements in our African Continent, in Asia, and in Latin America. Second, sweeping popular support hastened the spread of the revolution among the Egyptian people, represented by the vanguards of their Armed Forces, and protected its existence and continuation. This support was clear in the welcome millions of people gave to the revolution and in its concrete achievements, with the support of the people, which reshaped the map of the Egyptian society.

Hence, it is no wonder that the 23 July Revolution has been described as the vanguard revolution in our modern history. It is true that the 1919 revolution produced undeniable gains for the Egyptian people, represented by the unification of the nation's ranks in the fight against imperialism and foreign control. However, it is undeniable that this revolution stopped at a certain point and failed to fulfill all the aspirations of the Egyptian people or to turn their dreams into reality, expressing their ancient heritage and glorious civilization.

This was due, perhaps, to two main reasons:

1. The democratic pattern of the political movement was expressed in the formation of several parties. These parties did not reflect the social make-up of the Egyptian people, and they soon began to quarrel among themselves over power. They depended greatly on support from the palace and the occupying power at the time, paying no real heed to the interests of the masses.

2. That revolution did not have a social environment that would permit it to direct its achievements toward the good of the overwhelming majority of people. Therefore, it was a popular revolution against imperialism and a limited reform movement internally. The imperialist forces and the palace did not allow it to become a constant movement for social change aimed at altering the balance of power in favor of the masses.

Therefore, it was inevitable that the 23 July Revolution would express a desire for change and move the Egyptian struggle to new thresholds. The people's support for this young revolution was overwhelming. The masses expressed this support spontaneously and happily throughout Egypt, from one end of the country to the other.

The maintenance and protection of the revolution and the achievement of its goals were not easy. It was natural that it would face hostile forces at home and abroad after millions in the Arab world realized that it was the mother revolution, the solid revolutionary command expressing the people's hopes for freedom, independence, and social justice, and the beacon guiding revolutionaries and free men everywhere.

The Algerian revolution, which had its birth in Cairo, took place. Egyptian military and political support for this revolution continued until it triumphed and after Algeria had achieved independence. The Iraqi revolution followed, as did Libya's independence. Arab nationalism imposed its slogan, existence, and might. It imposed its driving force, and revolutions of liberation and independence occurred throughout the African Continent, Asia, and Latin America. Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir became a shining symbol of revolutionary leadership, challenging imperialism and exploitation. He waged the most ferocious battles; he was not confused, hesitant, shakable, or compromising.

Then the Nonaligned Movement emerged, conceived and led by 'Abd al-Nasir, Tito, and Nehru. The movement constituted a watershed in international relations, grouping developing states' forces and enabling them to play a prominent role in maintaining world peace, easing tension among the big powers, halting the arms race, and utilizing the resources and capabilities of mankind to achieve greater security, equality, and progress.

At home, the revolution wrought profound changes in the interest of the majority of Egyptians. It eliminated feudalism, Egyptianized the national economy, and ended foreign control of the means of production. This is typified by the nationalization of the Suez Canal. A new phase of industrialization began in Egypt, requiring the construction of the High Dam to generate the additional power needed for industry, to provide more water for agricultural expansion, and to avert the danger of sudden reductions in the water level [of the Nile].

The revolution also brought major gains to workers and peasants, allowing every Egyptian to enjoy his freedom, preserve his dig-

nity, and contribute to building his country with all his efforts and energy.

Naturally, the potential for doing right and wrong, which applies to all human activities, also applied to the Egyptian revolution. It would be dishonest for anyone to deny the achievements and positive aspects of the revolution; it would be equally dishonest for anyone to claim that the revolution had no mistaken or negative aspects. This must be considered when objectively assessing the revolution. Those who record history must not be prejudiced, but must rise to the necessary level of morality. They should not stoop to the level of making false accusations, falsifying facts, or spreading lies, because the truth cannot be obliterated by accusations and lies.

The importance of all this is that it is our duty to our country and ourselves to realize that the basic goal of assessing any phase of national effort is to allow the people to benefit from past experiences. Thus, the people will build further on every accomplishment and rectify the path of progress, using the past to serve the present and future, as all nations and peoples do. This is the only way to progress, to follow a course consistent with ethics and principles, which are indispensable for the success of the people's march.

This objective view, dear brothers, required that we begin a new phase of national work in the 1970's, concentrating more on building the internal front and compensating for what we could not do for a quarter centry of successive wars and ferocious battles for the sake of Egypt and the Arab nation. This required a redefinition of national goals, the establishment of priorities for national efforts with absolute preference to increased agricultural and industrial production, and an effort to raise the quality of Egyptian products, making them worthy of the Egyptian citizen's pride and competitive on external markets. It also required reconstruction of basic services and setting higher standards in health, education, housing, and other services.

Dear brothers and sisters, I am not here to reiterate the accomplishments of recent years, which are great by all measures. Nor am I here to speak of the first development plan, which has moved us from a dangerous path to one of stability and safety. This is all accepted unequivocally by the entire public. However, as we celebrate the anniversary of the greatest historic change in the construction of Egypt, achieved through the 23 July Revolution, we must look ahead, determine our roles, and define our course at this new stage in our history.

I have said before and I say again that the path before us is not strewn with flowers. The road is still difficult and long. But there are clear indications before us heralding real hope and illuminating the road to the future which we all seek and desire.

The first indication is that seriousness, honesty, and unequivocal candor, without ambiguity, in dealing with the people have become distinguished characteristics of executive officials. Resounding speeches do not build; statements without real substance convince no one; colorful promises have no place in the vocabulary of public work. Superficialities will be eliminated; only the truth will remain. We have established the basis for serious rule committed to honesty and sincerity. We must now try very hard to become a serious people in all areas, minor or major. Seriousness knows no laziness. It does not mean avoiding burdens, throwing them on the shoulders of others, or using excuses to justify negligence and mistakes. Seriousness means that every citizen should fulfill his role, that his conscience should be his guide, and that his work should provide the measure by which he will be judged. No one else is responsible for what we do to build our country. We are the ones who work, build, and pass the trust on to coming generations. I think that we are all proceeding on the road of seriousness and commitment.

A second indication is that a feeling of collective responsibility among the people has begun to manifest itself, expressed as a sense of belonging among all. This is proven by the fact that the country has been surprised by more than one grave event precipitated by an irresponsible minority. Such events could have resulted in aggravations, had the most serious repercussions, or caused us to retrogress dozens of years. However, popular awareness of the facts allowed collective responsibility to extinguish the fires and protect the country. This is an important aspect which we must place at the top of a list of positive developments.

It is no secret that we are living in a region full of disturbances, conspiracies, conflicts, and wars, behind which lie dangerous ambitions and policies. Nor is it a secret that there are evil and relentless attempts to infiltrate Egypt's territory, fragment the Egyptian people's unity, shake its stability, and undermine the world's confidence in our present and future. I reiterate here that it is our collective responsibility, stemming from collective consciousness, that protects stability and progress. We must all fulfill this collective responsibility. We must be serious in our work, maintain integrity of rule, and enhance public awareness with a sound guiding light.

The third indication is that we have defined the road to accomplishment and outlined the framework for general national goals, and our vision has become brilliantly clear and fully confident. This was the case when we drew up the first development plan and implemented it with great success.

We are now at the outset of the second plan, facing all external and internal changes. In light of this, we have pursued the process of rebuilding factories and finding radical solutions for services. Yet there are major issues facing us, issues of the hour, today, tomorrow, and beyond.

There is the issue of the land. Our only prospects for livelihood and the production of our food are through invading the desert and providing our youths every chance to reclaim and own land, removing all obstacles facing them through prompt and decisive measures.

Still ahead is the issue of increasing resources through increased production and export and greater accomplishments in tourism. Thank God the term "made in Egypt" is on everyone's lips and minds, together with the hope and confidence that this proud phrase is more than mere words.

This demands that we constantly make reviews in order to deal with and solve any obstacles or difficulties confronting investment.

There also is the issue of education. I believe that we are now witnessing the emergence of a comprehensive and integrated strategy for developing education in Egypt. This strategy seeks to develop educational institutions to keep abreast of international changes and to train capable teachers. Thus, graduates of institutes and universities will enter the work force with a high degree of devotion to their country. Education is a basic and vital issue which must occupy a central position in our thinking and activity. Modern education that responds to society's needs is the basis of social, economic, and political development. Yes, it is the foundation stone of a high-rise building.

The fourth indication is that we have chosen the path of democracy with all conviction and faith. We have done so not to manipulate the democracy slogan nor to make democracy a false decoration, but because we believe it is the correct and only road.

We do not claim to have reached the end of the road with regard to democracy. Not even the oldest democracies in the world can claim that. The nature of life brings with it expected and unexpected changes, and there is a method for dealing with each change.

But we say with complete honesty that our democracy has made good, firm progress because it expresses a genuine belief that freedom is the domain of the strong. It is the just law for judging oneself and others. It is the pure air breathed by a free people. It is the bright field for competing with ideas, thoughts, creativity, and innovation. It is the constitutional commitment that all members of the homeland are equal in terms of rights and duties.

I know that many of you complain about the misuse by some of the freedom of expression and feel sorry and aggrieved over this negative exploitation. I say to you that true democracy is capable of removing these clouds. The winds of freedom are capable of dispelling the examples of slander and misrepresentation. The general opinion about democratic rule constitutes a power capable of isolating and destroying any deviation from democratic principles.

We must accept both the positive and negative aspects of democracy. The positive aspects are very great. The negative ones are minute and are destined to become marginal and forgotten. Those who are treating the democratic reality with contempt, rejecting and denying this reality, which is felt and appreciated by millions, are only deceiving themselves.

The fifth indication is government probity. I called for the observation of this noble principle in my first speech before the People's Assembly when I assumed responsibility, in response to the will of the people, 6 years ago. I do not believe that we have deviated from this principle, nor will we do so. I have the right to say that there has not been a single instance of corruption or deviation toward which we have taken a negative stand. In no case have we tried to cover up the offense or protect its perpetrator. Corruption is a major flaw that blemishes the building of man and hence that of society. Again I say that every society on this earth since the dawn of humanity has had its good and bad members, those who have worked for the good and those who have been the agents of evil. Failure to combat corruption is corruption in itself. Exaggerating stories about corruption in order to give the false impression that the entire society is corrupt is also corruption. We must always ensure a proper social and legal atmosphere to ensure that this human weakness may be curbed and contained within the narrowest limits. This requires action to close any loopholes in the law through which those seeking illegal gains can infiltrate. This is a constant responsibility. It is not something that will come to an end within a given time.

The expanding media sometimes exaggerate this phenomenon. But I say with a clear conscience that we have not ceased to contain corruption. Cases of corruption that are discovered do not reflect a social flaw as much as they reflect the laxity of individuals, and this needs constant discipline and control.

These positive indications are some of our guiding lights as we travel our long and difficult road. They express the goal of the regime and map the way. They are fundamental to the philosophy of public action and define its objectives. They are not merely a subject for gossip in Egypt but also reflect the external world's view of the Egyptian state, government, and people. Egypt commands the respect of the international community, with all its conflicts and contradictions. It did not achieve this because the regime is good at propaganda but because it is good at its work, is committed to international charters, and performs its role on the world stage in the interests of the people. It supports peace issues and rejects subservience to anyone.

Brother citizens, these are the thoughts I have chosen to convey to you as we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the 23 July Revolution. The effects of this glorious revolution will extend for generations and generations to come. History does not stand still. The lively interaction of domestic and foreign changes is the responsibility of all generations, a continuation on the path of political and social justice toward the building of man and society.

Every period has its events and every period has its men. Our wish is always that men will rise to the level of events and be makers rather than victims of these events. We must look to the future. Men may vanish; official positions may vanish; but Egypt will still be here. We are working to hand over the torch to the coming generation so that it may complete the mission and fulfill the trust. We are not sacrificing the demands of the present generation to the needs of a future generation, but we are striking a balance between essentials and priorities. We do not seek immediate and instant gain at the price of certain loss in the future. The road is the same for all generations, and life goes on as the people continue their struggle toward a shared goal.

It is freedom that lights this one road. National unity is the food that sustains us on the march along this road. Work, self-sacrifice, a sense of belonging, and devotion are what entitle us to storm the difficult road and provide equal opportunities for all. It is the sovereignty of the law that judges fairly among the members of the same family.

This is our pledge, vow, and constitution. An alert conscience that never sleeps is our pledge. Sincere work, honest efforts, a pure heart, and noble purpose are our vow. One hand, one heart, one entity that builds and promotes the call for good and love and for human rights are our constitution.

I pray Almighty God to grant us the strength to overcome weakness, to inspire us to support the rights of the oppressed and the unjustly treated, to boost our self-confidence so that we are not obsessed with haughtiness and conceit and so that we do not deviate from a principle we have adopted with conviction — that Egypt is for all Egyptians. May God grant us success. God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Soviet Presidium Sends Cable; Mubarak Responds

NC231349 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 23 July 87

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a congratulatory message from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on the 35th anniversary of the glorious 23 July Revolution. The text of the message is as follows:

His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. We extend our heartfelt greetings and best wishes to you, Mr President, and to the friendly Egyptian people on the occasion of the 23 July Revolution anniversary. We express our conviction that the traditional relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and the Arab Republic of Egypt will continue to progress for the good of both countries and in the interest of world peace and international security. We wish Your Excellency every success and health and the Egyptian people progress and well-being.

In turn, President Husni Mubarak sent a cable of thanks to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in reply to the cable His Excellency received on the anniversary of the 23 July Revolution. The text of the cable is as follows:

I have received with gratitude your kind congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the glorious 23 July Revolution, which had a broad impact upon liberation movements in Third World countries.

I am happy to thank you and your friendly peoples for your good sentiments toward me and toward the Egyptian people, who reciprocate your friendship and appreciation.

While sharing your confidence that our two countries' friendly relations will continue to develop constantly for their benefit and for the good of international peace and security, I would like to assure you that the Arab Republic of Egypt is striving assidiously, on the basis of its historic and pan-Arab responsibilities, to deepen the channels of friendship and cooperation with all peace and justice loving states and forces in the world to achieve a better and brighter future.

Please accept my best wishes to all of you for good health and happiness and to the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union for further progress and prosperity. With my best esteem and regards.

Mubarak Receives Message From Iraqi President

NC231151 Cairo MENA in English 1130 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Cairo, July 23 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received today a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Head of the Iraqi Interests Section here Samir al-Nijm handed over the message to Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid during their meeting today.

'Abd al-Majid Statement Upon Return From Israel

NC221623 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and his accompanying delegation returned to Cairo from Tel Aviv this afternoon following a 3-day visit to Israel.

Upon his arrival, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that his visit to Israel had come in response to an invitation from the Israeli Government. He added that it was part of the ongoing efforts being made to give impetus to the peace drive and to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East. He disclosed that he had given the Israeli officials a detailed explanation of recent developments related to these issues.

Continuing his statement, 'Abd al-Majid said that he would submit a detailed report to President Husni Mubarak on the outcome of his visit to Israel. He noted that he had held a lengthy meeting with key Palestinian figures from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, revealing that during this meeting he was informed about their views on the situation there. He pointed out that he had conveyed their views to the Israeli officials, stressing that this is part of Egypt's continuous and persistent endeavors to ease the sufferings of the Palestinian people living in the occupied Arab territories. We also urge the Israelis to speed up the peace process, for this would serve the interests of everyone: Israel, the Palestinians, and the Arabs. We also urge this to ensure that 1987 will not pass without witnessing positive steps toward the convocation of an international conference, he added.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid disclosed that during his meeting with the Palestinian leaders of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, he had briefed them on Egypt's views with regard to the PNC meeting in Algeria and what had transpired there. He stressed that despite the offenses against Egypt, it will not abandon the Palestinian issue. He referred in this respect to the high-level meetings held with some Palestinian figures in Cairo and Brioni, Yugoslavia. He emphasized that Egypt supports the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and a Jordanian-Palestinian reconciliation as a prelude to the international conference.

Asked about the UN Security Council resolution on the Gulf war, 'Abd al-Majid said: We support this resolution, which calls for ending that war and the bloodshed between the two neighboring countries. We also believe this resolution is significant because it is the first time that the five permanent members states have agreed upon one document. He expressed his hope that Iran would respond to the desire of all countries throughout

the world to end the war and to stop the bloodshed that has been going on for more than 7 years.

Further Report on Statement
NC221656 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo from Israel this afternoon following a 3-day visit there. His excellency stated that the main objective of the trip was to give momentum to the peace process and to hold talks on the international conference. He added that Egypt's position on the international conference is well-known, explaining that Egypt views such a convocation as the only practical solution to achieve a positive result through direct talks among the parties concerned. He noted that Egypt's stand on Palestinian representation and related issues is also known.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that he had briefed the Israeli officials on Egypt's position and that he, in turn, had been informed about their views on the subjects under discussion. He disclosed that he would report to President Mubarak on the outcome of his talks with the various parties in Israel, the latest being his lengthy meeting with the Palestinian leaders of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He noted that Egypt is eager to achieve a just and a comprehensive peace in the region in accordance with the policy line initiated and sought by President Mubarak.

Al-Baz, Ambassador Musa Meet With Soviet Official
NC221515 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jul (MENA) — Ambassador 'Amr Musa, director of the Foreign Ministry's Department for International Organizations, met here today with Mikhail Systenko, assistant Soviet foreign minister [title as received], who is currently visiting Cairo. During the session, the two officials discussed the current developments in the Middle East, the international peace conference, and the Gulf war in light of the UN Security Council resolution issued the day before yesterday [20 July] calling on both sides to end the war.

The talks also dealt with the various international topics on the agenda of the upcoming UN General Assembly session in New York in September. The Soviet official, who arrived here yesterday [as received] on a 4-day visit, met Tuesday [21 July] with Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Foreign Affairs, as well as with Ambassador 'Amr Musa.

Prosecutors Investigating Pro-Iranian Organization
NC230744 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Cairo — *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* has learned that state security prosecutors are investigating a new organization called "The Islamic Vanguards" [Al-Tala'i' Al-Islamiyah], which consists of a number of well-known writers. The probe seeks to clarify this organization's link with a publishing and Islamic studies house in Tehran and its ties with the Iranian intelligence agency for the export of Iranian revolution. It has been learned that the investigation has revealed that the organization held several meetings during a visit to Iran last year. It has also been learned that 85 members of the pro-Iranian organization have been arrested, including an Iranian, a Turk, and 5 Palestinians.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Iranian Envoy on U.S. 'Intervention'

LD230018 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Great Jamahiriyah. The Iranian ambassador briefed the brother leader on the (?latest) developments in the Iran-Iraq war, stressing the unequivocal determination to stand up to the United States and its regional intervention. The brother leader affirmed the revolutionary (?alliance) between the Great Jamahiriyah and Iran for standing up against the moves of U.S. imperialism in the Gulf.

Celebration To Mark 23 July Revolution Begins

PLO's Abu Musa, Others Arrive

LD201004 Tripoli JANA in English 0803 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Tripoli, Nasir [July] 20, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Further delegations arrived yesterday to attend the symposium held by the Permanent Secretariat of Arab People's Congress to mark the 23rd anniversary of July revolution [as received].

Arriving in Tripoli yesterday were Abu Musa, the secretary of the Provisional Command of the Palestine National Liberation Movement — Fatah — and Taysir Qub'ah, the Liberation Front of Palestine [as received], George Batil, member of the Lebanese Communist Party, Jamil As'ad 'Abd al-Mallak Jadallah, member of the Egyptian People's Council.

Jallud Addresses Symposium

LD221530 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud attended this morning's meeting of the pan-Arab scientific symposium currently being held in Tripoli under the slogan: Unity of the Pan-Arab Progressive Forces — a Duty of Struggle. The symposium is being convened to mark the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the glorious 23 July Revolution.

Here is our correspondent's report from the People's Hall:

[Begin recording] Dear citizens, greetings from the People's Hall in Tripoli where the pan-Arab symposium, unity of the pan-Arab progressive forces — a duty of struggle, is being held. This symposium began its proceedings on 20 July to mark the 35th anniversary of the 23 July 1952 Revolution.

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud attended the symposium today. He welcomed the participants and stressed the need for Arab unity, particularly in view of the prevailing circumstances. Our nation faces conspiracies not only from the traditional colonialist forces but also from reactionary ones, which have struck an alliance with the former in a bid to thwart any serious steps toward achieving unity. He also discussed the need to liberate Egypt from its current shackles, which were brought about by the deeds of traitors and their alliance with the nation's enemies. These enemies have tirelessly sought to distance Egypt from the pan-Arab and international role it played in the fifties and sixties under the leadership of that pan-Arab hero, Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. He then asserted Egypt's importance in the heart of the Arab homeland. However, since Egypt has distanced itself from its own nation, its role has been weakened and it has become a traditional country, like all other countries in the region. Furthermore, it has entered into agreements and alliances that have led to the collapse of the Egyptian people, as well as their economy. The latter has shackled Egypt with debts and other economic problems.

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud pointed out the need for serious efforts to unite the Arab arena's progressive forces and to dissolve them in the same melting pot, apart from ideologies and labyrinths that might contribute to dividing such forces. Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud listed the unionist steps taken by the Great Jamahiriyah and Algeria along the path of Arab unity and as a prelude to establishing a comprehensive unity for the fragmented nation. He declared that today's world is only for blocs based upon nationalist links; pygmy states have no place in it. He described these steps as serious ones toward achieving unity. Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud called upon all progressive forces to search for solutions and to warn against the dangers facing the Arab nation.

A number of participants at the symposium commented on Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud's speech. They lauded and stressed its points. They asked that his speech be made this symposium's plan of action and that it be studied during the convocation's main discussion to formulate a concept uniting the pan-Arab progressive forces.

It is expected that the symposium will continue to hear furth reports and studies during its upcoming meetings, which are scheduled to end tomorrow, Thursday, 23 July. This is the anniversary of the 23 July Revolution, which was the mother revolution, 'Abd al-Nasir's revolution.

Dear citizens, farewell until the next report. [end recording]

Al-Qadhdhafi To Address Egypt

LD230024 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] (?On the occasion) of the 35th anniversary of the outbreak of the 23 July 1952 Revolution, the brother leader of the great Al-Fatih Revolution and the trustee of pan-Arabism, brother revolutionary leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, will address today, Thursday, the Arab masses in Egypt over the Voice of Greater Arab Homeland. Nasir Air Base will also witness a ceremony on this occasion with a huge air exhibition by various types of fighter aircraft. Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and large masses of the Great Jamahiriyah's Arabs will attend this exhibition. Radio and television stations in the Great Jamahiriyah will broadcast this air exhibition live.

Rally Festivities at Tubruq

LD231100 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1001 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Tubruq, 23 Jul (JANA) — Colonel Abu Bakr Yunus Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, attended the large mass rally that was held this morning at Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir Air Base in Tubruq. This rally commemorated the 35th anniversary of the glorious 23 July Revolution.

The rally was also attended by masses from the basic people's committees and a number of Libyan Armed Forces officers.

Saudi Envoy Delivers Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD220124 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received Shaykh Ali Musallam, envoy of Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, who delivered a message to him from the king.

Agreement With Algerian, Tunisian Gas Companies

LD212212 Tripoli JANA in English 1758 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Tripoli, Nasir [July] 21, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Agreement was reached between the National Corporation of Oil, the Algerian "Sonatrach" Oil Company and the Tunisian Oil Company to set up a natural gas company by Great Jamahiriyah and Algeria through Tunisia.

Sources of the National Oil Corporation reported that such a project comes within the framework of the unity steps taken between Great Jamahiriyah and Algeria which also included the setting-up of joint projects in various economic fields to build the grand Arab Maghreb as a further step towards realising the pan-Arab unity.

Those sources explained that through this project gas pipelines will be built to enable the use of gas in manufacturing and electricity generation.

Opposition on Reported Contacts With Al-Qadhdhafi

NC221550 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1025 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Alexandria, 22 Jul (MENA) — A press spokesman for the National Front for the Salvation of Libya issued the following statement today:

The front expresses its deep concern over press reports claiming that Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and some elements considered to be part of the Libyan national opposition have recently met for talks.

The front strongly denounces any efforts undertaken by parties considered to be part of the Libyan national opposition toward opening a dialogue with Al-Qadhdhafi or effecting a reconciliation with him. The front expects all true national forces opposed to Al-Qadhdhafi to adopt an unequivocal and decisive stand toward these conspiratorial efforts designed to contain and liquidate the cause of our Libyan people.

The front will issue a detailed statement on this subject as soon as it finishes gathering all the details and assessing them.

Jallud Delivers Address to Meeting of Officials

'Part Two' on Budget

LD162354 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jul 87

["Part Two" of Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud's 15 July address to a meeting of the General People's Congress Secretariat, the General People's Committee, and the secretaries of Municipal People's Congresses and People's Committees; place not given — recorded; poor reception precludes publication of "Part One"]

[Excerpts] [Jallud] You should make the Libyans understand that we cannot import cars, [word indistinct], clothes, and furniture for them, and at the same time build factories and pave and maintain roads. This is absolutely impossible. Furthermore, those who operate these facilities are foreigners. [Words indistinct] told me that Tripoli hotels are very bad! We build the hotel and spend hard currency abroad. We bring in Moroccans, Tunisians, Bulgarians, or Indians, (?and they spend it abroad). Hard currency becomes a means for...[sentence left incomplete] This is unreasonable! Yes, this is unreasonable!

Worst of all is the fact that we who face these problems now must face external financing, hard currency financing. Whether the balance of goods or the exchange budget....[sentence left incomplete] We are suffering a local deficit, in local currency [words indistinct] last year's debts total more than 1 billion [currency not specified]; that is, the internal, general debt. The only positive aspect of this problem is that until now we have had no external debt. This is the only positive aspect of this situation.

We are suffering from a deficit in the budget, the administrative budget, and the general budget [words indistinct]. These are the four issues.

As for the budget, we have an immediate goal. There are actually two goals: a first goal and a second goal. The first goal is financing. By this I mean financing the budget, finding sources other than petroleum to finance it. We have told you that in all these issues the three points I have specified are very important. Each one of the points that I have spoken about is important, especially since money, effort, time, and energy are now being wasted due to laxity and complacency. This laxity accompanied the people's authority. Hundreds of millions! [not further specified] It is sufficient for the country to change in a revolutionary way [passage indistinct].

We have returned to the same idioms used to express that period when the Libyans were falling apart and meek. [passage in dialect omitted] Idioms such as: "It's all right" and "Let it pass." [passage in dialect omitted].

We have adopted new measures, strong measures. We have borrowed from the Central Bank to face up to and to meet salaries for June. This was an immediate action until we find sources for financing.

These sources of financing depend upon you; municipalities and congresses should (?provide) this. Thus, it is essential that we find the means for financing the budget. There are a number of measures that would achieve this, measures to reduce the budget and improve revenues. Well, there are several measures. Reducing the budget is, however, the most radical one — reducing it by 50 percent. Moreover, the administrative budget should not depend on oil; it should lie within our normal revenues. The heart of the matter in all that I have said is that there is a need to change people and not to flatter them or flirt with their emotions. The people's authority has become a means to avoid one's duty and to run away [words indistinct]. What is this all about? Can someone live for 400 years, like a tree? Even a tree cannot live for more than 300 years at the most! What does all this mean, brother? Does it mean a way to run away from national duties and everything else? To do away with the people's authority and every other duty? Thus, reducing the budget has become a necessity. What is the amount you need for your budget — 1.3 or 1.4 billion [currency not specified]?

[Unidentified speaker] Some 1.4 billion.

[Jallud] That is unreasonable — 1.4 billion! That is unreasonable! People must be changed, but how are we to change them? You change them by asking the question: Where can I get the money that is needed? When you want to build a school, a street, and [words indistinct] should ask where to find the money. The answer should be that you must produce. However, to build and import using oil revenues, especially by employing foreign manpower [passage indistinct]. This is unreasonable! How do you define a people? Therefore, it is your duty to confront the masses with the facts, to consecrate rationality and scientific thinking, and to make citizens feel that they are free men and that freedom means responsibility. Slaves are not responsible, but free men are. For society and the revolution's leadership to be responsible and irresponsible at the same time is a paradox. This situation would be unreasonable. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] About 210,000 people, including of course education and (?justice). In the general central departments there are 13,400 [word indistinct].

[Jallud] That is 210,000 and 13,000.

[Unidentified speaker] 13,000.

[Jallud] And the foreigners?

[Unidentified speaker] The number of foreigners in the general departments totals 28,900.

[Jallud] It totals (?28,000). This means that when you go on a pilgrimage, you take hard currency; when you go as a tourist, you take hard currency. You want to have cars brought to you. Now people want cars because there are no cars. Where are we supposed to find them all? Where? I do not understand these people. [Word indistinct] I tell you that the primary thing is the quality of work, concentration and work. [Words indistinct] Libyans are spread over a huge area. Naturally, you have the Armed Forces, (?a great part) nonproductive as well, a consumer. [Word indistinct] manpower in addition to this, which means that all these forces [words indistinct] less than 600, are they?

[Unidentified speaker] About 500 (?or so) [words indistinct] 780,000 of whom 500,000 [words indistinct].

[Jallud] Are they working?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, they are.

[Jallud] [words indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] Naturally, those who are more than 15 years old. The total number of inhabitants who are more than 15 years old is 1,820,000 in 1987, according to the (?census). Out of this figure, 931,000 are males and 889,000 are females. These are persons over 15 years old. Naturally, these figures include students, [words indistinct], and a great number of unemployed.

[Jallud] This budget has become necessary as the first measure. These are salaries and wages that should be provided, that should be financed. After all, the main measure is the budget cut. If you continue like this, in 20 or 30 years there will be slums, [word indistinct] housing, schools, everything. So, the second point is building companies that will implement your projects [word indistinct], either in services or production. Through force, instigation, and by closing other desirable work opportunities, we must get Libyans to work in the fields of agricultural reform, construction, and tourism. You see, there are countries that have faced these problems and (?nearly succeeded). Since when has this happened? Since the last meeting with engineers (?a year ago). An army of engineers. Where are they? (?Resting?)

We said that following this meeting competent companies should be organized at the municipal level. They should (?work) with congresses. You, the People's Congress, have 10 schools. You have raw materials, machinery, and local currency available. If you do not build schools, there will be no schools. Neither Mu'ammar nor the revolution are responsible for them. You are responsible for them. You must direct people in order to build schools and (?hospitals) [words indistinct].

The first phase of misunderstanding in some people's ideas is rigidity and [word indistinct] scientific thought participated in [words indistinct] things get worse, which let people (?tire). Libyans now live on social security. You must understand that all Libyans are registered with social security. They are all living on social security. This is reality. They are all living on social security. In the past we organized companies, general companies, municipal companies, toward which we directed people. We set up training centers for building, (?painting), carpentry, and so on.

'Part Three' on Management

LD172325 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Jul 87

["Part Three" of Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud's 15 July address to a meeting of the General People's Congress Secretariat, the General People's Committee, and the secretaries of Municipal People's Congresses and People's Committees; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Jallud] The secretaries of the municipalities and congresses, and the secretaries of the General People's Committees for Communication should not worry about anything other than building a road construction company. How are they to build roads [words indistinct]? This is their only mission. How are the Libyans to build a road construction company? How are they to mobilize the engineers and people? How are they to introduce measures, orders, and directives, and how [words indistinct]? How should one build a road construction company? How should one direct Libyans to manage road construction companies to ensure that they build the roads and maintain such networks and airports? How should one establish a company for building railroads? Only technical assistance [words indistinct] to bring a Chinese company or anything. We can enter into an agreement with a company; we can provide the iron, and they can supply the rails and technical assistance. The engineer [words indistinct], but the one who carries the rails or the machine could be Libyan. How do we build these companies? How can the municipalities build their companies with Libyans? We told you to observe the manner in which all these matters are being directed. [Words indistinct] relatives of this and that person. You go. If you do not come, then that is all right. [as heard] There are no salaries for public service any more. They work by force.

At the same time there is direction and instigation. This means that in the sectors where Libyans do not like to work, you pay 30 and 40 percent more until they become used to working in these sectors. The sectors in which Libyans do not like to work are difficult. If the curbs of a road are broken tomorrow, you will bring in a company and an engineer [words indistinct]. These five or six companies [words indistinct] should be built by Libyans.

The same thing applies to the municipal companies. Society supplies you with raw materials, machines, and local currency, but certain technical elements are lacking. However, everything else is (?there). We have stated this before; this is not the first time. How many times have I met with you and said this? Nothing has happened. We are unable to do this. We are used to this. We are not used to thinking; we are not used to trying to solve problems. This is unreasonable. [Words indistinct] financing. There is nothing more for education and health. We want a hospital, we want schools, and we want a university; we want this and that. No more. Where are we going to get the funding for these projects? Naturally, I know the problem. The majority of workers in education and health [words indistinct]. Health [words indistinct]. However, society could provide hospitals and equipment. Doctors could manage the hospitals, and Libyans could pay for their examinations. They could provide medicine, and the hospitals could become...[sentence left incomplete]. This is a proposal worth studying. This is the university that was restricted to the ruling class and to the bourgeosie, but now anyone who wants to get married is asked about his qualifications and not what [words indistinct]. This is a problem; this is an issue that should resolved. People now do not support theoretical studies and universities. Studies and culture change values. But until the values are changed, you should intervene, for this is a mental process that takes time. [Words indistinct] very important subject.

The budget amendment is practically frozen. The only exceptions are those major projects where we are experiencing a problem, such as the artificial river, the iron and steel works, and other projects. The others are frozen. We are unable to finance them.

As for self-management, the leadership creates ideas and the people applaud. They applaud self-management. They are a mob, naive and shallow.

The Jamahiri suburb — they applaud it. But then these ideas die. Why? Because we did not make an effort to actually implement them. We launched them and were full of [words indistinct]. We did not make an effort. No effort was made to find practical formulas for these theoretical ideas. Have you seen the university buildings? Schools [words indistinct] with the mentality of the government with the people's authority. [Words indistinct] we neither furthered the issue's intellectual or mental aspect nor did we make a profit. We lost. In spite of [words indistinct] we lost, and these ideas were suppressed. They were not expanded, and [words indistinct]. They neither gained ideological meaning nor led to a result [words indistinct] and the building is good and [words indistinct]. You have seen how it is, the public toilets and other facilities [words indistinct]. Why? Because there is nobody [word indistinct], no books on this, nothing.

There is no one who [word indistinct] no memorandums; nothing. Let me correct that statement; these are ideological issues that no one can be involved in unless someone is convinced that involving themselves would be useless. [sentence as heard] Issues like these... [sentence left incomplete]. In fact, as for this subject, the main point is how to mobilize Libyans in production and to work in firms. You build firms [words indistinct] the meetings of the People's Committee. It is assumed that [words indistinct] a month. Don't you have anything else [words indistinct] schools, hospitals, roads, and all these things. Municipalities, all municipalities, and congresses have to see how to build all these (?utilities) using Libyan firms. This is the primary step.

Why do we import consumer goods for you, carry out development,and (?provide) schools? It is not realistic [word indistinct]. A human being is weak. You have seen Reagan. They used to monitor us and our reserves. They wanted to strike a blow against us as soon as our reserves had declined. First of all, when a society survives on a single commodity [words indistinct] saved us and changed [words indistinct]. This wealth was created by the revolution. When we conducted negotiations on oil, all Libyans were afraid. [Passage indistinct] All these things were not due to Libyans. Whatever has been achieved is due to the thrust of the revolution and the [words indistinct] forces harmed the revolution's thrust. The thrust of the revolution is extremely important, as is cohesion of the popular masses with [words indistinct] the thrust of the revolution. This all came about through revolutionary decisions, and Libyans did not support them.

Now you [words indistinct], my brother. The main structure [words indistinct] and now Libyans must shoulder their responsibilities. The building of competent firms at the municipal level, this [words indistinct] day and night to find out how to build executive apparatuses by Libyans. If there is work that needs improvement, and foreign assistance is required, get their assistance. However, normal work [words indistinct]. Naturally, the [words indistinct] is done by the state, by state capital. Everything. These issues are being revised from theoretical and practical angles in order to find a way to implement them. Of course, irresponsible opinions have harmed us; someone states something from an irresponsible position and then leaves. In fact, this is the same thing; [words indistinct] says something and leaves. Irresponsible [words indistinct].

With society's getting rid of many services, this may help to activate the wheels of production and promote economic activity. Now production is measured according to the level of development in the services. Once I saw [word indistinct] Al-Hijazi; where is Muhammad Al-Hijazi? [Unidentified voice responds with an indistinct statement] I saw him [words indistinct] other things Libyans may be able to do. All these things are almost the same as the memorandum put forward by 'Abd al-Majid that we agreed upon [words indistinct]. Have the municipalities made any decisions on these or not? Have you seen the [words indistinct] decision?

[Unidentified speaker] [words indistinct].

[Jallud] About all the activities.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes.

[Jallud] Have the other municipalities made a decision on them?

[Unidentified speaker] I do not know.

[Jallud] (?How come)? We have agreed on them. [passage indistinct] The important thing is that the memorandum which [words indistinct] was fully endorsed by us. Engineers, carpenters, and builders who want to [word indistinct] was fully endorsed by us. Engineers, carpenters, and builders who want to [words indistinct] or a construction concern; buy and sell and there will be no partners in them. Someone gets permission to [word indistinct] a house. [Words indistinct] the same applies to a group and to services. Not individually; they can [word indistinct] as a partnership or individually. It is the same.

The building of these firms is an important issue. I told you about them the previous time, and I told you to report to us after 1 month on the problems being faced. But I am certain that the easiest thing is to have money and do without other things. This is the easiest way. Assume, for example, that these firms would cost 100 million [currency not specified] to build. We will even borrow the 100 million if the institutions [words indistinct]. Indeed, there will be no problem. We will borrow it from the Central Bank, locally or externally; it is not important. However, what is important is the (?mobilization) of Libyan technicians, engineers [word indistinct] and creating a labor force. We have told you. We told you [words indistinct]. I have suggested many forms of doing this. This subject, I believe, is the third subject; the building of firms to implement the transformation plan.

'Part Four' on Financial Matters

LD191554 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2004 GMT 18 Jul 87

["Part Four" of Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud's 15 July address to a meeting of the General People's Congress Secretariat, the General People's Committee, and the secretaries of Municipal People's Congresses and People's Committees; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Jallud] These are the issues submitted to you which have to be [word indistinct] in addition to the first points, which are very important, as is the introduction that I made. This is an entry point. As long as there is negligence and carelessness, and as long as (?violators) are not punished and achievers are not rewarded, these will be of no use.

Imagine that we are all equal. [Words indistinct] the lazy and the workers; (?do you treat them) equally? Yes, equally. Libyans are equal. Everything [words indistinct] Later [word indistinct], it would be possible for [word indistinct] production to progress to the extent that everyone would take (?according) to his effort and output and would be free to do whatever he likes with them; to bury them, to satisfy more needs than others with them, or to invest them [words indistinct]. These are very very basic issues. Perhaps through society's general plan he would be able to concentrate a plan or two on investment and supply, because consumption would be less; or it may be possible, through a fair redistribution of wealth, to control differences in output, through [words indistinct] people's congresses. These are possibilities. However, in principle, one must be free in his production to satisfy his needs with it as he wishes, and those who invest [words indistinct]. These issues must be throughly clarified.

The construction of [words indistinct] is not a new issue for us. Naturally, we have the budget financing. Of course, the first plan suggested is not the final decision. The basic measure is to reduce the budget by improving production [words indistinct]. Most activities are carried out by individuals [words indistinct]; namely, it will build hospitals and other items, and these must be administered. These issues are related to [words indistinct]. It is an indirect distribution of income and a fair redistribution of income. But this may be something we cannot escape.

As for the financing of the budget, we set up a team when we tried to [words indistinct] how to conserve wages in the 6th and 7th months. Later, we shifted to another question: How to finance the budget? [Words indistinct]. The team worked through the month of Ramadan and then we held a meeting. They (?proposed) measures, measures which [words indistinct]. You remember when we heard from the muncipalities; you said that instead of ordering them to reduce such and such, instead of ordering them to reduce, tell us such and such and then we will (? decide). On the basis of this, [word indistinct] from municipalities become (?secretaries) of congresses; we (?do not believe) in (?making) difficulties for the masses, and perhaps secretaries of congresses did not understand. They requested [words indistinct]

so that you would help them. The remainder is the proposal to reduce the budget by 50 percent.

[Unidentified speaker] With support from the general treasury.

[Jallud] Namely, the muncipalities will contribute to their financing by 50 percent. This means that the figure of support for municipalities is 50 percent.

The amount of subsidies to municipalities is currently 37 percent; this assistance is very essential. We believe that some municipalities could [survive] without a problem if they handled the collection and [word indistinct].

The more important subject is the budget's drastic reduction. We cannot, society cannot, spend 1.4 billion dinars on a budget funded by exports. Therefore, measures must be discussed to reduce this budget. These measures include reducing the work force, increasing productivity, and concentrating the services and administration of some services on the basis of cooperatives. Society will save building material and equipment. Reducing the budget, be it the budget of the Armed Forces or [words indistinct].

Let us discuss [words indistinct], discuss the reduction of subsidies to municipalities and the ways that municipalities must manage their budgets, improve their revenue, improve their collection, and find new activities that do not require subsidies.

[Unidentified speaker] Naturally any basic reduction in expenses would have to be applied to the work force. This force constitutes the primary factor of expenditure, at least for the administrative budget's monthly expenditure. Therefore, this reduction must involve the work force, whether Libyan compatriots or foreigners. However, the rate of the work force's reduction could be scaled down if revenues were to increase; increase revenue for every municipality through collecting taxes, [word indistinct] activity, levies on transporting goods, agricultural activity, and also the dues imposed on land and parks — according to the law issued by the people's conferences, thus constituting a source of income for municipalities — income tax on cooperatives, and on free enterprise in general. Another source is the citizens' contributions to the National Investment Company, which amounts to 1.5 percent of officials' salaries. However, these contributions were estimated to be about 60 dinars annually for the ordinary worker. All of these are areas for consideration.

The exemption of agricultural activity from taxes came into effect a while ago. The imposition of agricultural taxes is now likely, and in fact, it will be dealt with in accordance with figures included in taxes and [words indistinct]. Taxes on services, licenses, and municipal services for citizens are not obligatory charges. They should be supported by substantial funds, or the tax itself should be fixed, as is the case with water, sanitation, and other taxes. Obviously, the municipalities, in the new list, have been given priority to set these taxes. These are generally the points concerning the increasing of income.

[Jallud] [Words indistinct] you are saying that such a sum should be decreased, instead of saying that [words indistinct]. We followed the same proposal and in general, among our suggestions are some that call for a 50-percent cut in municipal subsidies. [passage indistinct] You have 34,000 in your municipalities, Muhammad, haven't you?.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, I have 34,000.

[Jallud] Obviously, all former attempts such as reducing the work force did not work properly because [words indistinct]. Therefore, I suggest that we should establish an apparatus in the civil service, for the work force that we make redundant. I also suggest that we draw up a retraining program and reassign workers to other economic activities. Obviously, 210,000, as well as the use of technology, improving qualifications, increasing the individual's productivity; all this... [sentence left incomplete]

But this is what is financing the budget. The budget should be cut by 50 percent; it should be cut by 50 percent. This budget cut and the increased production of commodities should be implemented so that the administrative budget does not depend only upon oil revenue. Naturally, these are unusual questions, because we had believed that there was no problem; no problem. I have always believed that the people who work [passage indistinct].

Ethiopian 20 Jul Attack on Eastern Region Reported

JN221729 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1717 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Jul (SUNA) — Military sources in Khartoum stated today that Ethiopian forces launched an attack on Sudanese territory in the border (Al-Naz'ah) area 80 km from the town of Khasm al-Qirbah in the Eastern Region.

The sources noted that the attack, which occurred on Monday, 20 July, was launched by an Ethiopian force estimated at one 100-combatant platoon. The Ethiopian forces entered Sudanese territory close to the (Al-Laqqah) camp and opened fire on Sudanese forces stationed there. The sources added that the Sudanese Armed Forces returned fire, using mortars and machineguns. According to these sources, this clash lasted 20 minutes. The Sudanese forces did not sustain any losses during the encounter.

The sources stated that about 1 hour after the Ethiopian aggression, two Ethiopian aircraft — a helicopter and a MIG — overflew the border area in the direction of the Armed Forces camp but did not carry out any hostile operations.

The sources added that a Russian-made Antonov aircraft overflew the town of Bor, in Upper Nile Province, on the same day — Monday, 20 July — and dropped some military equipment to the rebel forces. The sources indicated that the Armed Forces' air defense intercepted the aircraft, which fled after dropping the supplies.

The military sources stated that the Armed Forces seized all supplies dropped from the Antonov aircraft. These supplies included 36 cases of mortar shells, 23 cases of RPG grenades, 12 Russian-made artillery shells, and 30 cases of Kalashnikov ammunition. The sources added that after delivering its cargo, the aircraft headed east toward the Ethiopian border.

On the other hand, Armed Forces sources noted that government forces have continued their active military operations against rebel forces in various areas of the Southern Region. The sources added that the Armed Forces have continued to attack and pursue outlaw groups in the (Wakak) area in the Bahr al-Ghazal Region, killing 170 individuals, including two lieutenants. The Armed Forces also seized 30 Kalashnikov rifles, 6 (Dickens Bof) guns, and a quantity of various types of ammunition.

The sources added: In another development, the Armed Forces attacked an outlaw camp near Adong in the Upper Nile area, killing 70 of the camp's personnel and capturing many others of them. The Armed Forces carried out another attack on outlaws in the Torit and Ikoto areas in the Equatoria Region, where they inflicted heavy losses on them. The remainder of the outlaws escaped toward the border.

Khartoum Commissioner on Student Demonstrations

JN211811 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Khartoum, July 21 (SUNA) — The National Capital Commissioner Karam Muhammad Karam has attributed the latest demonstrations staged by the school students in the national capital to severe shortages of supplies which the popular schools face along with other difficulties such as electricity and water crises.

The commissioner said that measures would be adopted to help alleviate the burden of living by importing the necessary materials and facilitating distribution of food supplies. He further said that enough quantities of school books have arrived at Port Sudan, the country's main port on the Red Sea, from Kuwait.

Thousands of school students have staged demonstrations in the various parts of the national capital during the last days to protest against the severe shortages in school books, teachers and equipment. The demonstrators were said to have shouted anti-Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi slogans.

Police authorities have arrested tens of students during the latest demonstrations and brought them to immediate courts where they have been sentenced to flogging and to write good conduct pledges.

On the other hand, some citizens in Khartoum suburbs have also staged demonstrations in the past 6 days to protest against the power successive [as received] cuts. Many of them were arrested by the police authorities.

Interior Minister on Arrests

JN221931 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Jul (SUNA) — Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn, deputy prime minister and minister of interior, has reiterated that remnants of the former regime who have recently been arrested along with others are currently being interrogated on charges of staging activities against the state. This reiteration was contained in a statement the minister issued today.

On another matter, Al-Husayn noted that organs of the Ministry of Interior had monitored the secret activities of the former May regime. These activities had taken the form of purchasing large quantities of corn with the aim of concealing this, thus creating market shortages. The interior minsiter added that the security apparatus is also monitoring the activities of foreign currency dealers and reemphasized that his ministry will enforce the law on controlling commodities to prevent basic commodities being witheld from the public. Al-Husayn added: We will employ all legal deterrent legal measures and halt any disregard for and tampering with the people's livelihood.

During the past 2 days, the security authorities have launched a large-scale detention campaign, during which they arrested a number of remnants of the May regime. Reports claim that about 80 persons considered to have been supporters of the former regime were arrested during the past 48 hours. Reports issued here today stated that the arrests were carried out because the detainees were accused of being behind demonstrations staged in the capital's streets over the past 2 days, especially those staged by students.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Iraqi Minister, Husayn Message

JN221926 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1750 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Manama 22, Jul (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, this evening received Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi RCC member and interior minister, and the accompanying delegation currently visiting Bahrain.

The Iraqi interior minister conveyed to his highness the amir of Bahrain a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on bilateral relations, Arab issues, issues of joint interest, and developments in the Gulf arena — including the Iraq-Iran war.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini prime minister; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahraini Defense Force; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Khalid Al Khalifah, minister of justice and Islamic affairs; and Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, interior minister and acting information minister.

KUWAIT

Iraqi Minister Meets Prime Minister, Departs

LD221704 Kuwait KUNA in English 1522 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Kuwait, July 22 (KUNA) — Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir left here Wednesday after a brief visit during which he delivered a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to his highness the amir.

The Iraqi minister, who arrived here earlier in the day, also conferred with his highness Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah. Shakir was seen off by Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad.

PDRY

USSR Aiding Production in New Oil Fields

JN182011 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 16 Jul 87 pp 1, 9

[By Mahbub 'Ali]

[Text] Aden — *Al-Ittihad* has learned that the visit to the Soviet Union by Salih Abu Bakr bin Husaynun, PDRY deputy prime minister and energy and minerals minister, which will begin today will focus on promoting bilateral cooperation in oil exploration. The visit will result in a comprehensive agreement between the two countries to exploit oil discovered by the Soviet Tekhnoeksport Company in three oil fields in the Shabwah Governorate, northeast of Aden, approximately 3 months ago. The oil is of good quality and exists in commercial quantities. New installations will be built at the explored sites, and pipes to transport crude oil to the Aden refinery will be laid. The crude oil has been transported in trucks since its discovery was announced on 15 April.

Estimates of oil reserves in the PDRY will be defined in a new study which Yemeni and Soviet experts are currently preparing. This study is expected to be completed in the next 2 months and will be officially announced by the PDRY Energy and Minerals Ministry and the USSR Geology Ministry. The USSR Geology Ministry is implementing the oil exploration agreement with the PDRY in a 35,000 square kilometer area in the Shabwah Governorate in accordance with loans from the USSR. The loans will be repaid according to easy terms and not on the basis of sharing production.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives Message From Iraqi President

LD221500 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, may God preserve him, has received a message from his brother, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

The message was delivered to the custodian of the two holy mosques by Latif Nusayyif Jasim, Iraqi minister of culture and information. The Iraqi minister was received by the custodian of the two holy mosques at his office at Al-Salam Palace this afternoon. Also present were Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education and acting minister of higher education; and 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, Iraqi ambassador to the Kingdom.

REUTER Report on Pilgrims' Behavior 'Unfounded'

LD222033 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1845 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Riyadh, 22 Jul (SPA) — Referring to what was today reported by *Reuter* and attributed to informed sources, about some pilgrims behaving in a way contrary to the security regulations of Saudi Arabia, an official source told SPA: The contents of this report are completely unfounded. He expressed his regret at the publication of such information by a news agency which is supposed to report the news accurately. Concluding his statement, the source said: All pilgrims enjoy security and assurance within the two holy mosques. The Saudi Government is doing all it can to secure the comfort and safety of the pilgrims, and nothing at all has happened to disturb the security situation.

Radio on UN Security Council's Gulf Resolution

LD222320 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Commentary by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] There were varied reactions to the UN Security Council's resolution which called on Iran and Iraq to implement a cease-fire, and also to what this resolution will actually achieve. It is

premature to say whether the UN Security Council's cease-fire resolution has achieved its goal. This is in spite of Iraq's response, which was expected. A judgment on this resolution should be made in light of a number of factors; foremost among these is the fact that this war has become a [words indistinct] mixed with a spirit of vengeance in one of its aspects.

In spite of these things, the resolution constitutes a positive change by the international community, whose effectiveness cannot be underestimated — in spite of some expressions which do not deal specifically with the issue of ending arms shipments to both sides if they reject the cease-fire. These arms shipments are the most important factor in nourishing the war and securing its continuity. In order to (?clearly) understand the ambiguity in this field, we have to understand the background of some of the stands of the permanent members [of the Security Council]. These stands stem from an attempt to politically and economically exploit this war for the benefit of certain powers, which consider their interests are served by the continuation of this war.

Because of these points, it was difficult to overcome the differences in the stands; the attempts to do so continued for about 7 months. An acceptable formula for the UN Security Council's permanent members was eventually found, which enabled them to adopt a resolution to push the two warring sides toward peace.

However, there is still the question of how to effectively deal with the rejection of the cease-fire by one side, without being driven into more (?explosions) which might lead to widening the area of confrontation by involving new sides. This will only be answered by the development of the situation, because this alone is the criterion of the success or failure of the UN Security Council's resolution in achieving its goals.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Sharjah Ruler Names More Council Members

JN221050 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0956 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Al-Sharjah, 22 Jul (WAKH) — His Highness Dr Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of Sharjah, today issued Amiri Decree No 13 for 1987. It names additional members and changes the post of a member of the Executive Council in the Amirate of Sharjah. Following is the text of the decree:

We, Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, ruler of the Amirate of Sharjah, after acknowledging Law No 8 for 1987 on the reorganization of the government apparatus in the Amirate of Sharjah and Decree No 12 on naming the Executive Council members, decree the following:

[illegible]

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Salim ibn Sultan al-Qasimi shall be appointed deputy head of the Department of Petroleum and Minerals.

II

1. Shaykh Sultan ibn Khalid ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi shall be appointed head of the Department of Water and Electricity.

2. Shaykh Sa'ud ibn Khalid ibn Sultan al-Qasimi shall be appointed head of the Department of Ports and Customs.

3. Shaykh Sultan ibn Khalid ibn Sultan al-Qasimi shall be appointed deputy head of the Department of Finance and Administration and member of the Executive Council.

4. Ahmad Muhammad Abu Ruhaymah shall be appointed member of the Executive Council.

III

This decree shall be effective as of the date of its issuance.

Issued on 26 Dhu al-Qi'dah 1407 Hegira, corresponding to 22 July 1987.

Members of the Executive Council in the Amirate of Sharjah took the oath before UAE Supreme Council member Dr Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi today.

Heir Apparent Confers With Iranian Ambassador

JN211946 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Jul (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, UAE heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has affirmed that it is time the regrettable 7-year Iraq-Iran war stopped. During a meeting with Mustafa Ha'eri-Fuman, Iran's ambassador to the UAE, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid affirmed the need to achieve peace and security in the region for the sake of both the Iraqi and Iranian peoples, as well as for the sake of world peace. He expressed hope Iraq and Iran would begin a new chapter, to face the real challenges and rebuild what was destroyed by the war, which was a tragedy for both Arabs and Muslims.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Further Reportage on Unity Talks in Sanaa

Salih, Al-Bid Speak

JN211955 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] A session of talks on Yemeni unity was held at [word indistinct] hall this afternoon under the chairmanship of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the [YSP] Central Committee, in the southern part of the homeland.

Brother Salih spoke at the beginning of the session, welcoming Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid and the brother members of his delegation. He said: In the name of your brothers in the leadership

of the northern part of the homeland, we welcome you among your fathers, brothers, and sons in the north. This historic meeting — which is being watched by our masses, the Arab nation, and the international community — will lay down practical, serious steps toward Yemeni unity. We consider unity to be the best means of solving all the problems created by forces hostile to the Yemeni revolution, both after the 26 September 1962 revolution and during the war of liberation, and to overcome the obstacles that colonialism placed in our paths and that were followed by regrettable events.

Brother 'Ali Abdallah Salih said that thanks to our people's political awareness and their support for the Yemeni revolution — being faithful to the efforts of the martyrs who fell on the road of freedom and struggle — the revolution emerged victorious and its position was entrenched. The revolution will continue despite storms and enemy plots. He said the people of our country are looking forward to this historical meeting, which is a practical step toward Yemeni unity, without media clamor or slogans. The brother leader added: We are certain that the makers of history are very rare; not everyone is capable of making history. Yemeni unity is the destiny of our people. It will be the source of our country's pride and strength in its domestic and external policy toward all fraternal and friendly countries; especially those states that stood by our revolution, which offered thousands of martyrs, taking into consideration international plots and the traits and traditions of our Yemeni people to ensure the perpetual continuation of Yemeni unity.

Concluding his speech, the brother leader said: I welcome you again. Our meetings will be characterized by frankness and openness. We are one family, joined by the same language and faith. Our principles are those of the Yemeni revolution.

The brother leader was followed by Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, the secretary general of the [YSP] Central Committee in the southern part of the homeland. He said: We are living in glorious times. The city of Sanaa is hosting this historic meeting, which is being held in an atmosphere of enthusiasm with the approach of the 25th anniversary of the 26 September revolution and the 20th anniversary of the national independence of the southern part of the homeland. These two occasions provide us with the strength and determination to continue the march of struggle for the Yemeni revolution with the aim of realizing unity, democracy, and progress, which are the noble aims of the 26 September revolution and the 14 October revolution.

He added: On this happy occasion, I am pleased to voice our deep appreciation and gratitude for the brotherly hospitality and warm reception accorded to us by our brothers, the leaders of the northern part of the homeland, led by Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Al-Bid continued: We are looking forward with confidence to the positive results of this meeting, which is a continuation of the Yemeni people's struggle and our joint efforts to reunite the homeland. Our people's long experiment of struggle and the battles waged by our people's nationalist movement have taught us that major historic achievements and transformations cannot be realized without a persevering struggle against the various domestic and external difficulties, and by the cooperation of all the good forces of our people. They will face these difficulties with strong determination and the necessary conviction. They will emerge victorious through their adherence to the revolutionary principles and aims of the glorious revolutions of 26 September and 14 October, and by formulating the necessary steps leading to these aims.

On the stand taken by the northern part of the homeland on the regrettable 13 January events, Al-Bid expressed his high appreciation for the principled, national, and fraternal stand of the leadership in the northern part of the homeland, led by Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. This stand played an important role in containing the tension in the Yemeni arena as a result of these events.

Al-Bid said: Today we are required to create a firm foundation for our cherished unity by expanding unifying achievements and tying them to the people's social and economic progress. This is because any effort to realize unity is valued according to its ability to become an effective link in the economic and social life of the people. He added: Undoubtedly, our strides during the past years have created immense possibilities for our joint unionist march. This makes it incumbent on us to use these possibilites and expand their effects on the life of the people and society. These possibilities are connected to issues that are instrumental in our successful efforts to establish a unified and prosperous Yemen — free from poverty, backwardness, division, and deprivation.

In his speech, Al-Bid referred to the importance of connecting each link in our new economic, cultural, and social structures with our struggle to build a new, unified Yemen. This will make the cause of Yemeni unity a dynamic infrastructure for all the programs, plans, and efforts connected with the life and future of the people and the nation. He said: We must devote more attention to the problems of economic integration and trade exchanges, as well as the problem of facilitating the transfer of citizens between the two parts of the homeland. This can be done by developing and increasing experiments by economic establishments, coordinating economic and social development plans, encouraging national production, and establishing joint ventures in exploiting oil and mineral resources.

Al-Bid noted that to ensure effective integration of the two parts, transforming them into a firm foundation, the democratic, unionist climate in society should be entrenched by unifying the creative mass organizations; expanding and entrenching democracy; distributing Yemeni papers, publications, and books in all parts of the homeland; creating a unified basis for the acivities of the centers of culture and the media; increasing the political coordination between the two leaderships toward Arab and international issues; and strengthening the status of Yemen on the foreign level.

Concluding his speech, Al-Bid said: The results of our unionist activities over the past years have been subject to various forms of evaluation and study, with the aim of removing obstacles that limit their development and prevent further unifying steps. The Higher Yemeni Council and the Joint Ministerial Committee have formed an important framework for further increasing steps to bridge the gap between the agreed political steps and the

difficulties of implementation. He asserted that the meetings on unity are concerned with activating unionist organizations and promoting the implementation of measures and resolutions so that our efforts can put us on the road to unity. Our people are awaiting further steps that can bring the day of unity closer. We are confident of our ability to transform this unionist meeting into a new, qualitative springboard that will establish a firm foundation for our unity and bring the day of unity very close.

2d Round of Talks Held

JN220810 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] At 1700 yesterday, the second round of unity talks was held under the chairmanship of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the [YSP] Central Committee, in the southern part of the homeland. Topics on the agenda were approved during the meeting. These topics were discussed in a sincere unionist spirit and with frankness, seriousness, and objective assessment of the results of unionist action during past years. Future unionist action was also discussed. The meeting also approved the establishment of a committee to formulate the Arab ideas agreed upon and submit them to the next session of talks.

Aden Radio Comments

LD222154 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1245 GMT 22 Jul 87

[ANA political commentary]

[Excerpts] The masses of the Yemeni people, with their social groups and their nationalist and democratic forces, women and men, young and old, together with the entire progressive and generous forces, are still following with considerable interest the continuing meetings of the Yemeni summit in Sanaa, the historic capital of united Yemen. Necks are still craned toward this historic meeting, which is being held in the midst of elaborate preparations for the celebration by the Yemeni people and their nationalist and democratic forces of the 25th anniversary of the 26 September glorious revolution in the northern part of the homeland, and the 20th anniversary of national independence in the southern part of the homeland.

This important, historic meeting comes at a time of complicated and sensitive Arab and international situations. It comes at a time when reactionary and world imperialist forces led by the United States are seeking every day to inflame the international situation in general, and also to inflame the situation in the Arab Gulf. In particular, they seek this through the deployment of their huge military fleets in this sensitive area of the world, capitalizing on the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war in a bid to tighten their economic and military domination of the area. They are ignoring the sensitivity of the situation, which can have unpredictable consequences with regard to peace in the area and in the entire world.

The Yemeni summit meeting today acquires great historic importance with regard to the present situation. This is not all, for its historic importance lies in the fact that it is the first meeting since the 13 January rightist conspiracy led by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad against his people and his countrymen. This conspiracy alarmed the entire Yemeni homeland and violated all the national and human values and ideals, which (?were replaced by) treachery, treason, and massacres. It represented values that are alien to the moralities of the Yemeni people and their original traditions. [passage omitted]

Our Yemeni people in the north and south are today fully confident of positive results of the Yemeni summit and in the creation of a strong foundation for the aspired unity. [passage omitted]

Our Yemeni people, and with them all the generous forces in the Arab and international arenas, are fully confident in the historic meeting of Sanaa and the emergence of positive, practical, more scientific, and realistic results devoid of obstacles. As was pointed out by Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at the opening session, this will be achieved along the road of practical steps for unity — without arguments and informational fuss — to restore the unity of the two parts on peaceful and democratic bases.

External conspiracies against the leadership of the two parts of the homeland will be smashed on the rocks of the unity of opinion, and all enemy conspiracies will be smashed on the rocks of the unity of the will of our people. That is what makes our people in the north and south determined to achieve Yemeni unity — the hope and dream of the single Yemeni people for their social progress and the prosperity of their great civilization.

Iraqi Minister Brings Husayn Message to Salih

JN221426 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received at his office this morning Brother Hasan 'Ali, RCC member, Iraqi trade minister and envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. 'Ali conveyed to the president during the meeting a message from his brother, Saddam Husayn, on the recent developments in the Iraq-Iran war, developments in the Arab region, and on bilateral fraternal relations.

The meeting was attended by Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, development minister, chief of the Central Planning organ, and member of the Standing Committee; and 'Abd al-Husayn al-Rifa'i, the Iraqi ambassador in Sanaa.

Government 'Welcomes' UN Resolution on Gulf War

JN221629 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn presided over a joint meeting of the RCC and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command here this evening. This meeting continued study of Resolution No 598, issued by the UN Security Council on 20 July 1987, on halting the Iraq-Iran war.

Following the meeting, an official Iraqi spokesman told INA that Iraq welcomes Security Council Resolution No 598 issued on 20 July 1987.

He affirmed Iraq's readiness to cooperate with the UN secretary general and the UN Security Council on implementing this resolution with goodwill to reach a comprehensive, just, and honorable solution to the dispute.

The spokesman stated: Naturally, it should be clear that Iran's explicit agreement — documented by the UN secretary general — and its readiness to fulfill its commitments according to the resolution — unconditionally, with goodwill, and seriously — are essential for enacting the reciprocal commitments we have assumed in accordance with the resolution.

The spokesman declared that Iraq's welcoming of the Security Council resolution, which follows discussion of the recommendation by the National Assembly — the parliament — to President Saddam Husayn following its extraordinary meeting today, is based on viewing the resolution as an integral whole. This means that the contents, timing, and measures for implementing all of its clauses must be indivisible and that all the parties concerned must benefit immediately and equally from its implementation.

Commenting on when the UN secretary general will be informed of Iraq's official stand on this matter, the official spokesman declared that the Iraqi Foreign Ministry has informed the UN secretary general that Iraq welcomes his visit to Iraq should he wish to visit, and that Iraq's foreign minsiter is prepared to travel to New York to inform him of Iraq's stand. He added that Iraq's foreign minister is awaiting the UN secretary general's reply.

The spokesman also noted that President Saddam Husayn has asked the foreign minister to convey Iraq's stand to the United Nations officially and in writing.

The Iraqi National Assembly had held an extraordinary session today, at the invitation of President Saddam Husayn, in discussing the UN Security Council resolution. During the session, which was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, the National Assembly unanimously approved Security Council Resolution No 598 of 20 July 1987.

Tariq 'Aziz reviewed developments in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the peaceful efforts of Iraqi diplomacy on the Arab, international, and UN levels.

The National Assembly's Arab and International Relations Committee had prepared a report reviewing Iranian aggression against Iraq. The report states that from the very start of the aggression, Iraq declared its readiness to end the conflict and to resort to peaceful means and negotiations to resolve the dispute. This would be in accordance with the provisions of international law and the UN Charter on reaching a peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the war.

The report, read by the committee's head, reviews the resolutions adopted by the Security Council over the past 7 years. These resolutions have been approved by Iraq and call for a halt to military operations, withdrawal to international borders, and a peaceful solution to the dispute through negotiations.

In its report, the committee described the recent UN Security Council resolution as a new political and diplomatic victory for Iraq and one that embodies a wide-scale world response, which has helped to crystalize a joint international will.

Communique No 2,753 Details Combat 21-22 Jul

JN221743 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Communique No 2,753 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 July 1987]]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The zealous sons of Iraq continue to defend their land and their people's dignity. They daily inflict further losses on the despotic, anti-Arab, Zionist clique. Following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our brave soldiers of the valiant Hamzah Forces in the heroic VII Army Corps sector launched a violent raid on enemy positions opposite our units at 0230 today [2230 GMT on 21 July]. More than 100 enemy scoundrels were killed and others were wounded. A tanker and a 106-mm gun were destroyed, and quantities of weapons and equipment were seized in this raid. After damaging enemy positions, detonating ammunition dumps, and destroying engineering equipment, our men returned to their lines pleased with the clear victory God had given them. Glory to the heroes of the VII Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks — as well as the men of the valiant Hamzah Forces.

2. At 0354 today, an enemy force estimated at greater than one brigade attempted to approach our fortified positions in the II Army Corps sector, the area of the valiant Great Badr Forces. Our brave men confronted this attack with all types of weaponry and managed, with God's help, to destroy the bulk of the attacking force. The remainder of the enemy fled. A number of enemy personnel, including an officer, were captured, and quantities of weapons and equipment were seized. The situation was thus settled in favor of our victorious forces. Glory to you, heroes of the II Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks — as well as our men of the valiant Great Badr Forces.

3. Aircraft of our gigantic Air Force continued their heroic activities. They inflicted further losses on the enemy over 74 combat missions. Our heroic hawks then returned safely to base in God's care.

4. The valiant helicopter gunship knights carried out 85 combat missions in operational sectors and inflicted new human and material losses on the aggressors. Our knights then returned safely to base, God be praised.

5. At various times yesterday, three enemy formations consisting of 50 persons backed by three boats attempted to approach our forward positions in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris. These attackers were met with all types of weaponry. Some of the enemy were killed, while the rest were forced to flee.

6. Two persons were killed, four infantry positions and one grader [preceding word in English] were destroyed, and a number of ammunition dumps were detonated in the I Army Corps northern sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 July 1987

Security Council Informed of Civilian Shelling

JN221334 Baghdad INA in English 1215 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] United Nations, July 22, INA — Iraq has informed the Security Council that the Iranian regime continued to shell the civilian positions and targets in Iraq.

In a message delivered by Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations Mr. 'Ismat Kittani to the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Iraq said that the residential areas in Abu al-Khasib and Al-Qurnah Districts in the southern Iraqi Province of Al-Basrah came under Iranian artillery shelling on July 13 and 18.

The letter said that the Iranian hostile bombardment resulted in wounding eight civilians including a child and three women in addition to material damage to civilian properties.

Vice President Receives ICO's Pirzada 22 Jul

JN220906 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jul (INA) — Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president, met with ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada here today.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the activities of the ICO solidarity committee with the peoples of the African coast [not further specified], which is chaired by the vice president and whose purpose is to extend assistance to the peoples of the African coast in combating drought and desertification. The ICO secretary general praised Iraq's and President Saddam Husayn's support for the committee.

Presidential Envoy Departs for Tunisia, Morocco

JN221421 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, minister of higher education and scientific research and envoy of the leadrr, President Saddam Husayn, to his brother, [Tunisian] President Habib Bourguiba, departed for Tunis today. He will then leave for Morocco as an envoy from the leader, President Saddam Husayn, to his brother, King Hassan II of Morocco.

Envoys Return After Delivering Messages

JN221918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1731 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn's envoy Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information, returned to Baghdad today after delivering a message to Saudi Arabia's King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques.

President Saddam Husayn's envoy Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade, also returned to Baghdad after conveying two messages to His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan and YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Shamir, Peres Send Mubarak Revolution Day Messages

TA221343 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1330 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] The prime minister and the vice prime minister today sent messages to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on the occasion of Revolution Day, which will be observed tomorrow. In his message, the prime minister stated that Israeli-Egyptian peace is a source of gratification and encouragement for both nations and a cornerstone on which regional peace will be built. He added that the visit to Israel by the Egyptian foreign minister has contributed to strengthening bilateral ties. I welcome face-to-face meetings and exchanges of views on matters of mutual interest, wrote Shamir.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that this congratulatory message could be regarded as an expression of Mr Shamir's desire to meet with President Mubarak.

Further Reportage on 'Abd al-Majid Visit

'Abd al-Majid Meets With Rabin

TA221141 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1130 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid met for 2 hours this afternoon with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. Minister Rabin briefed the guest on the problems of the defense establishment in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. The two men also discussed issues relevant to both sides.

At the end of the meeting, Minister Rabin told our correspondent Alon Ben-David that every visit by a senior Egyptian figure contributes to the strengthening of relations between Israel and Egypt.

Minister Shahal Invited to Egypt

TA220905 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Jul 87 p A3

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] During a luncheon with Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Majid, Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal was invited to visit Egypt.

The two ministers discussed recent political developments and the initiative toward convening an international conference. Shahal showed the visiting minister a document outlining four areas for cooperation between Egypt and Israel in the energy field. The Egyptians are particularly interested in the use of solar energy. Shahal proposed that Egypt send experts to Israel to learn from that country's experience in installations for the production of solar energy at the Sede Boqer Experimental Center.

The Israeli proposals will be discussed at length during Shahal's visit to Egypt and in routine contacts between the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure and Egyptian groups.

Indemnity Talks Reach 'Dead End'

TA221033 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
22 Jul 87 pp 1, 7

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar, 'Oded Zaray, and Uri Nir]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The talks between Israel and Egypt on the issue of indemnities to the families of those murdered in Ra's al-Burqah have reached a dead end. This is what transpired at the end of a meeting between Foreign Ministry personnel and the legal adviser to the Egyptian foreign minister, Nabil al-'Arabi, who is accompanying the Egyptian minister. Early in the week another round of talks on the same matter held in Cairo by former Attorney General Prof Yitzhaq Zamir and former Justice Ministry Director General Me'ir Gabay ended in failure.

The Egyptians are rejecting the demand by Israel and the families to conduct negotiations over indemnities at the level of one government to another and are suggesting that the families take the matter to the courts. The families do not lean toward this option, and the matter will be raised at a senior political level. The Ra's al-Burqan tragedy occurred nearly 2 years ago, and the families' affairs have not yet been settled. [passage omitted]

News Conference After Talks

TA221251 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1230 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres says that Israel and Egypt are impatient not to miss the opportunity to expand the regional peace process. Anyone who fails to see that the opportunity to do this is there must be blind, Peres asserted.

At a news conference held at the conclusion of Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's visit, Peres said that Egypt, Jordan, and Israel are not suggesting that other countries conduct negotiations for them in an international conference.

The Egyptian minister thanked his hosts for the warm welcome they had accorded him and said that Egypt will continue to work hand in hand with all its friends in Israel in a bid to promote peace. 'Abd al-Majid added that he is cautiously optimistic with regard to the chances for peace, although there are differences of opinion with Israel on the matter.

'Abd al-Majid Departs for Cairo

TA221649 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1630 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid today called for efforts to convene an international Middle East peace conference this year, or at least to set a date for such a conference. 'Abd al-Majid then returned to Cairo at the end of a 3-day visit to Israel.

Prior to his departure, the Egyptian foreign minister expressed cautious optimism on the chances for peace, although he claimed that there are differences of opinion with Israel on the matter.

Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, who summed up the Egyptian foreign minister's visit, said that it was a constructive and successful trip marked by open and frank dialogue. Prime Minister Shamir would not be able to complain about anything, added Peres, because he was among those who had originally invited 'Abd al-Majid.

Peres Interviewed on Visit

TA230534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Telephone interview with Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and foreign minister, by David Grossman and political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami on 23 July — live]

[Text][Ben-'Ami] Mr Peres, when the Egyptian foreign minister departed, he summed up his visit he[re] as having been very successful, but it seems as though no o[ne] in Israel changed his opinion on the international conference. I h[ope] I am mistaken?

[Peres] I think that you are correct. Howe[ver] saying that no one changed his mind is an exaggeration; I thin[k] ere are people who did change their views.

[Ben-'Ami] Who?

[Peres] I do not know. You say no one; you say that you know of no one who changed his opinion. I simply do not know. Those I do know about did not change their opinions. However, what did become apparent is that the agenda was designed to achieve several purposes. One of them was to examine whether alternatives — this is the term used now — exist to the proposal of direct negotiations opening within an international conference. The two alternatives we had to examine were: First, would we return to negotiations by means of the Camp David accords? The Egyptian foreign minister's reply to this was unequivocal. He said that in order to implement the part of the Camp David accords that deals with the Palestinian issue, Egypt must impose its will on the Palestinians, and this it cannot do. He said that the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, which have lasted 3 years, have reached an impasse and that progress cannot be made. The other alternative is what has been called a mini-conference with the United States and the Arab countries; the Egyptian foreign minister said that this is out of the question because Jordan would not take part. The real question is whether or not we want to conduct negotiations, and whether we should conduct negotiations with or without the Arabs. For 39 years we have been conducting negotiations without them. We must bring the Arabs to the negotiating table.

On the other hand, he made it crystal clear that he is talking about an international conference that would not impose a solution, as was the case in Geneva in 1973; that would not interfere in the negotiations; and that would involve direct, free negotiations without preconditions. All the rumors and fears have no basis in reality.

Now, the peace between Israel and Egypt is also a peace between nations. There is an open dialogue between our two nations: We express our opinions; they express theirs. This was the first time that our dispute did not consist of bartering, but rather of a discussion on the main issue: How peace can be furthered in the entire region.

[Grossman] Mr Peres, allow me to clarify one point of dispute — if one can call it that — or difference of opinion even between your or the Alignment's view, which supports the convocation of the conference, and the Egyptian view on the Palestinian representation. While the Egyptians are saying that there is no alternative but for the PLO to designate the Palestinian representatives to the Jordan delegation, we are saying: The PLO — under no circumstances.

[Peres] That is correct, but I would like to say that I believe that if Egypt has to choose between the Jordanian position — forget the Israeli position for the moment — and the PLO position, it will undoubtedly choose the former. It should be taken into account that Jordan's views on the PLO, independent representation, and terrorism are very strong and unequivocal. Thus I feel very sure about this matter. Jordan stipulated at least three conditions for Palestinian participation: First, that it not be an independent representation, but rather part of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian framework; second, that Resolutions 242 and 338 be the basis, without additions or changes as demanded by the PLO; third, that they desist from the use of terrorism and violence. Do you see the PLO doing this? I, for one, do not.

[Grossman] It is definitely difficult.

[Peres] Egypt is also reiterating the same conditions. A distinction must be made between what is said and what is actually on the agenda.

[Grossman] Mr Peres, as it is known, Minister 'Abd al-Majid is very sensitive about any interference in Egyptian internal affairs — for example, the Waldheim invitation. Did 'Abd al-Majid's visit here not signify some sort of interference in an internal Israeli dispute — an important one, but ours alone?

[Peres] In that case, I suggest we close Israel's borders and not allow anyone to visit. If the British foreign secretary comes here, do you expect him not to express his opinion? Or if I go to England, would I not express my view? If I were to go to Egypt, should I not express my positions? What kind of idea is this? It is simply incomprehensible; it is provincial and warped.

[Grossman] How do you react to the strong statements made by 'Abd al-Majid and other Egyptian public figures with regard to the Israeli remarks about the invitation to Waldheim, for example?

[Peres] I have no comment about them. He can comment, and I can say what I want. I am also not so sure that there is only one opinion on this matter in Egypt; I have reason to believe otherwise.

[Ben-'Ami] With you permission, I would like to return to the issue of the peace conference. In view of the draw reached upon Mr 'Abd al-Majid's return to Cairo, will the effort to hold early elections in order to terminate the term of this split government and to try to form a united government be pursued?

[Peres] I do not know. I know it is very difficult. The dispute is not over the date of elections. The dispute is simply whether or not Israel of 1987 wants its policy to include a clause dealing with peace. Or will all today's wise men — all of us together — wake up in another 5 years and ask ourselves: Why were we all acting so content, carefree, and cynical? Why? A clause dealing with peace is necessary. If someone were to say that the clause dealing with peace should be struck from our plan because it is an obscene, bad, and dangerous word which will bring about disaster, I would understand. But if someone says that peace is needed, then peace must be realistic. People say that we must examine alternatives. We do this, but people are constantly trying to make others forget that the negotiations with Egypt began through an international conference in which the Soviets participated, without our even demanding that they restore diplomatic relations with us. Nothing happened to Israel; the outcome was good. I know that there are people sitting on the banks of the Nile who have hung up their harps and are crying because we have peace. What is there to cry about? That neither Egyptian nor Israeli soldiers clash or are killed? We have to decide what we want. I hope the time will come when a Jordanian foreign minister will visit Israel and an Israeli foreign minister will cross the Jordan River, which will serve as a security border, to visit Jordan. People are constantly saying that we are selling out Jerusalem and the West Bank. We are selling out nothing except for hatred and hostility.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Peres, exactly 1 year ago today, on 23 July, we were in Morocco on a visit to King Hassan. Can you say that in the space of this 1 year we have made progress in the peace process, if indeed the visit to Morocco marks some sort of milestone?

[Peres] Without a doubt. The entire region is slowly moving away from the insane ideas of the past, the negative view of no negotiations, no dialogue, no peace, no recognition. Look how a dialogue has developed in this region. You know, almost a year after the visit to Morocco, King Hassan received an Israeli delegation in the presence of the Saudi crown prince and Arab ambassadors. A year ago, no one would have even dreamed that this was possible.

[Grossman] Thank you very much, Mr Peres.

HA'ARETZ on Visit Significance

TA221209 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Jul 87 p 9

[Commentary by Dan Margalit: "'Abd al-Majid — Just a Reminder"]

[Text] During his visit to Egypt in 1986, former Prime Minister Shim'on Peres held two meetings with President Husni Mubarak. Political circles recall that the entire Israeli delegation was present at the first meeting. A smaller composition of delegation members was invited to the second talk. It was natural that Knesset Member Dan Meridor of the Likud was not among them. It was less natural, however, that waiting outside with him was Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. This shows that he does not enjoy senior status in his government's top echelon.

Nevertheless, people in Israel are attaching importance to 'Abd al-Majid's visit here, essentially because the United States pressured Egypt into sending an official personality to Israel. The United States thought that such a step would strengthen its moves to promote the international conference idea. Attributing the move to Shim'on Peres served this purpose. 'Abd al-Majid was instructed to stress Egypt's status as the only country in the region able to talk with the two sides.

On the one hand, Mubarak permitted him to visit Jerusalem; on the other, the Egyptian position on the Palestinian representation at the international conference is more rigid than Jordan's. While Husayn wants to satisfy the PLO wolf but is trying to bring Palestinian sheep with him to the conference itself, Cairo is sticking to Yasir 'Arafat's sole leadership. Husayn, together with Foreign Minister Peres, also signed an acknowledgment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, but the Egyptian version is harder on Israel: It deals with their national rights.

In addition to this, Egypt is making Israel's situation even more difficult by completely omitting from its statements the option in the Camp David accords of establishing autonomy in the occupied territories. Although this option has also been deleted from the U.S. formulations, Washington made sure that this was done only after Peres adopted the idea of an international conference. This was not the case with Egypt; Egypt unilaterally erased Camp David from its lexicon quite a long time ago. The Likud sees this as a bad omen for the future, too. One's interests always exceed one's commitments, and only the power that lies behind a signature can ensure that an agreement will be implemented.

As expected, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir tried to propose a regional conference and a return to the Camp David accords, but was unsuccessful. 'Abd al-Majid was of the opinion that he was trying to turn the clock back. Autonomy is no longer a possibility. Without an international conference, there is nothing on which diplomacy can feed.

In this respect, the aim of 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's visit was to interfere in Israel's internal affairs. The Alignment stressed that it represents a peace-loving regime. The Likud preferred to keep mum; besides, President Mubarak's letter to Shamir did not even include an invitation to the Israeli prime minister to visit Cairo. This was intended to offend, but the omission had been so widely anticipated that it did not even evoke a reaction.

The main point of the message was not stated explicitly, but rather hinted at. Egypt will not be able to stand by the peace agreement it reached with Israel alone for long. If a channel is not made through which King Husayn and the Palestinians can conduct negotiations under the aegis of an international umbrella, Cairo will also find itself in a difficult situation in the Arab world. The closer we get to an end to or an abatement of the Persian Gulf war, the greater Egypt's difficulties will become.

However, the effect of such a claim, which emerges from 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's visit to Israel, is limited and ineffective, both because Egypt in fact does not have a strong enough basis for pressuring Israel after having done little to honor the bilateral agreements and maintaining only a cool peace with Israel, and

because it does not have a diplomatic tool to use as a counterweight against the PLO's intransigence.

All in all, the benefit emerging from the visit lies in the reminder, which in itself is correct, that there is no alternative to the international conference, and that if the opportunity is missed, the Israeli nation will regret it for generations to come.

Morning Press Editorials

TA230800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0300 GMT 23 Jul 87

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Davar* says that if trips by the foreign ministers signify hope for the peace process in the near future, this hope is not being borne by 'Abd al-Majid or Mr Peres. Only willingness on the part of their U.S. colleague, George Shultz, to come to the region and bridge the gaps could release the process from its current encumbrances. Until the Americans wake up, Israel and Egypt should concentrate on improving the bilateral ties which were fostered, with costly intermissions, during the past decade.

Hatzofe writes that the Egyptian foreign minister learned to what degree the idea of an international conference is unacceptable to a large part of the State of Israel, and particularly to the prime minister. However, it will be very difficult to promote other Israeli ideas when the obstacles to them originate at home. Criticism should not be leveled at the Egyptian foreign minister for his views; the target for criticism is in fact the person who conducts Israel's foreign policy.

The Jerusalem Post writes that those in Israel who reject the international conference do not actually seek war. However, by standing in the way of peace, the paper adds, they are putting in jeopardy the one great, palpable achievement of Israeli peacemaking — the peace treaty with Egypt.

Peres Links USSR Delegation To Soviet Jewry Issue

TA221107 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1030 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and foreign minister, disclosed from the Knesset podium that the [Soviet] consular delegation's arrival in Israel was made conditional upon an Israeli request to increase the number of exit visas for Jews from the Soviet Union, release prisoners of Zion, and grant greater freedom of worship to Soviet Jews. Peres said that there has indeed been an improvement in these fields. Let us hear a portion of Shim'on Peres' remarks:

[Begin Peres recording — monitored in progress]..the decision that the delegation would come with an announcement that, when the time comes, we will also request the opportunity or possibility of sending one of our consular delegations to the Soviet Union — an announcement that was made with the agreement of the entire Cabinet. Now, a few words: We keep our word and the Russians keep theirs. At first the Russians announced that under no circumstances would a consular delegation come here: We said we think it will come and it came. Now the Russians say this is not based on reciprocity. There will be a basis of reciprocity. Let us wait and see. [end recording]

Greece Permits Parliamentary Delegation to Visit

TA230616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Greece's prime minister has for the first time granted a parliamentary delegation from his country permission to visit Israel. Political sources in Jerusalem told our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami that the expected visit and the visit by the Greek Foreign Ministry director general to Israel several weeks ago signify Athens' desire to improve ties with Israel in order to bring its policy in line with that of the EC countries. Greece has a diplomatic representative in Israel who is not an ambassador.

AL-FAJR: Jordan Confiscates Palestinian Passports

NC221808 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
13 Jul 87 pp 1,8

[Text] Amman — According to a Palestinian source, the Jordanian authorities have unjustifiably confiscated the passports of well over 20,000 Palestinians residing in Jordan. It has been learned that the Jordanian authorities have continued to impose severe restrictions on a number of Palestinians deported by the Israeli authorities over the past few months.

The Jordanian authorities have so far refused to issue identity documents for Marwan al-Barghuthi, a student who was recently deported by Israel. Meanwhile, Jordanian intelligence officials have been interrogating Al-Barghuthi every day. Other deportees, including Khalil 'Ashur from Nabulus and Ahmad Nasr from Gaza, have been receiving similar treatment. Intelligence officials have told Nasr to leave Jordan with 15 days, but he informed the authorities that he will not leave the country voluntarily.

Theologians Threaten Hostages With Buckley Fate

LD221917 Tehran IRNA in English 1900 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Beirut, July 22, IRNA — Head of Lebanon's Islamic Tawhid Movement Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban Wednesday condemned the recent U.N. Security Council resolution as being unquestionably against Iran, while at the same time an acknowledgment of the might of Islam.

Shaykh Sha'ban told IRNA in Lebanon's port city of Tripoli that colonialist powers have felt threatened by the Islamic Government since it was established in Iran. The Security Council resolution provides them the pretext they need to openly attack Islam, he said.

The Lebanese alim [as received] said the Persian Gulf war will be one of the greatest developments of all times, and will ultimately determine the global policy as well as the fate of many countries.

Meanwhile, Lebanon's Muslim theologians' assembly condemned the resolution describing it as a "green light" for the U.S. to commit aggression against the Islamic Republic.

In a statement released here Wednesday, the assembly voiced solidarity with Iran terming the resolution as nothing but disguised hatred of principally big Western powers to attack Iran under the umbrella of international law.

Any act of aggression by the U.S. will put its global interests in grave danger. It also warned that the fate of American hostages will be like that of the American spy, William Buckley.

FRG Envoy Arrives on 'Exploratory Mission'

NC221447 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Dr Wolfgang Gutelman, a special envoy from the FRG Foreign Ministry, has arrived in Beirut on an exploratory mission. He disclosed that he will remain in Lebanon for 3 weeks during which he will study the situation. The FRG envoy visited the Foreign Ministry where he met with Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk in the presence of the FRG ambassador.

Following the meeting, Gutelman defined the nature of his mission as a study of the current Lebanese situation. He added that he will be making contacts in connection with the hostage issue. He expressed hope that the two German hostages will be released, but pointed out at the same time that there are difficulties in that respect.

Replying to a question, the FRG ambassador said: My government has warned me several times since the abduction of the two Germans against traveling to certain Lebanese areas. There has been no reduction in embassy staff, but some German nationals have left Lebanon. He denied that there are any West Germans in West Beirut.

Hizballah Calls for Protest Against UN Resolution

NC231533 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] In a statement today, Hizballah called for staging a demonstration of solidarity with the Islamic revolution in Iran and to express anger at the countries that voted for the UN Security Council resolution. The demonstration will start outside the Al-Imam Rida Mosque in Bi'r al-'Abd following the Friday prayers at 1400 tomorrow.

UNIFIL Announces 'Appropriate Security Measures'

NC222156 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2150 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] A responsible UNIFIL source has announced that UNIFIL has begun implementing appropriate security measures to face the threats that Hizballah leveled in Ba'labakk yesterday. In the threats, Hizballah declared jihad against the United Nations in the wake of the resolution that the Security Council adopted calling on Baghdad and Tehran to immediately observe a cease-fire.

Syrian Forces Detain Hizballah Gunmen in Ba'labakk

NC221644 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] In the wake of the procession that Hizballah staged in Ba'labakk yesterday without Syrian approval, the Syrian forces have taken stringent security measures in the town. They have detained a number of Hizballah gunmen and confiscated their personal weapons.

Former President Franjiyah Returns From Damascus

NC221822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah and his son Robert returned to Ihdin at 2015 today after a 24-hour visit to Syria. During the visit, former President Franjiyah met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for 90 minutes in the presence of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president; Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister; and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs. The meeting was followed by a working luncheon in Franjiyah's honor. A second, 30-minute meeting was then held. This morning Khaddam visited Franjiyah at the place where he was staying in Damascus. Their disussion dealt with the current situation. Informed sources in Ihdin said the visit was positive and that there was complete understanding.

Lebanon's Franjiyah Arrives, Makes Statement

JN220749 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Damascus — Former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah arrived in Damascus at 2030 today. He is accompanied by his son, Robert Franjiyah. Franjiyah was received at the Shooting Club area outside Damascus by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs. He was also received at the Syrian-Lebanese border area by 'Ali Zayyud, governor of the Damascus rural area and chief of the Damascus rural area police force.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Franjiyah said: The major objective of my visit to Damascus is to meet with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad to discuss the Lebanese issue, which has become very serious. He stressed the need for quick action to settle the Lebanese crisis and stop the hostile actions of Israel and its agents. He said Israel's objective is to destroy Lebanon. He added: We will meet with President Hafiz al-Asad so he can prescribe us a medicine to save Lebanon from its ordeal.

The former Lebanese president thanked Syria and its leader for its role in Lebanon. He said that Syria and Lebanon are two countries for one people, pointing out that brothers have obligations toward each other.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN221645 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah and his son, Robert Franjiyah. The meeting was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs.

The talks dealt with developments in Lebanon, the mission of Lebanese nationalists at the present time, and the efforts to save Lebanon from the extraordinary conditions.

Radio on Syrian Role in Soviet Space Flight

JN221349 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen, the Soviet spacecraft *Soyuz TM-3* was launched into outer space at dawn today, manned by two Soviet cosmonauts and a Syrian Arab cosmonaut, Major Muhammad Faris. [passage omitted]

The launching of the spacecraft this morning, Wednesday, 22 July 1987, is a very important event for the Syrian Arab Republic. On this day, Syria knocks on the door of space research with a fedayee seeking a new kind of martyrdom and coping with the demands of the age. For the first time in history, a Syrian Arab citizen has been launched into outer space. He is not there for a picnic or to generate propaganda, but to participate effectively in scientific research carried out by Soviet cosmonauts. He will conduct research of great significance to the Syrian economy and science. The research relates to remote sensing, long-term planning, and Syria's endeavor to achieve strategic parity with the Israeli enemy — who is organically linked to U.S. imperialism, which has drawn Israel into the criminal, adventurous project called Star Wars.

The participation of a Syrian cosmonaut in the current *Soyuz* flight is one of the fruits of the friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR. It is one aspect of the multifaceted ties between Syria and the USSR, according to the strategic assessment that President Hafiz al-Asad has declared since the Corrective Movement, and that he has acted upon in all circumstances. Developments have proven the soundness and importance of Syria's strategy of pan-Arab struggle against the aggressive Zionist entity and imperialism, which seek to dominate the Arab homeland, its destiny, and resources.

Although our participation in the current space flight is limited to the tasks carried out by Maj Muhammad Faris, Syria's interest in outer space is unlimited. Syria's desire to catch up with progress and development in our present age will not remain a mere aspiration. Thanks to the help of its friends, headed by the USSR, Syria will not remain a spectator in the field of space research and technology.

Strike Protesting Government Policy Continues

Dhaka Reports Life 'Normal'

BK221410 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali
1330 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] President Ershad today paid a surprise visit to the headquarters of the Sripur subdivision in Gazipur District. Addressing a crowded meeting there, he said that no one will be allowed to disrupt the process of development achieved in the country over the last 6 years.

The president asserted: We are a poor nation and we cannot afford to waste our time in political uncertainty. We must work together to make independence meaningful for everyone.

Upon his arrival at Sripura headquarters earlier, a large number people from all walks of life welcomed President Ershad with applause and slogans. Despite the strike, normal life prevailed in the Sripur subdivision headquarters.

Professor M.A. Matin, deputy prime minister in charge of home affairs, held a meeting with the heads of different government departments and autonomous bodies in the cabinet room of the Secretariat in Dhaka this morning and discussed with them various aspects of their work.

The deputy prime minister was informed that the presence of employees in various offices, including the Secretariat, was normal today. Mills and factories were also operating normally, and trains and planes left Dhaka as scheduled.

Home Ministry Issues Press Note

BK221504 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali
1430 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] A press note issued by the Home Ministry reports that certain political parties and alliances have called for a 54-hour nationwide strike to begin at 0600 [0000 GMT] this morning in support of their various demands. The opposition political parties and alliances had held earlier strikes, one for half a day on 30 June and another for 38 hours beginning 12 July. Such repeated calls for strikes have not only adversely affected the economy of the country, but have also disrupted normal life and brought untold misery on the people. As a result, today's strike has failed to attain the wholehearted response of the people. On the first day of the strike, the miscreants engaged in various antisocial and subversive activities in various parts of the country, including Dhaka city, and affected the peace and discipline of public life. Such untoward incidents led to the destruction of some government property, including five Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation buses, nine vehicles of the Agrani Bank, and a Dhaka Development Authority car.

Spokesman Denies Existence of TNV Guerrilla Camps

BK230222 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0110 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] The authorities in Dhaka had denied the existence of any camp of the Tripura National Volunteers — TNV — in Bangladesh. The denial was made by a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry in the capital yesterday. He was referring to reports in this respect published in a section of the Calcutta press. Describing the report as completely baseless and concocted, the spokesman said TNV guerrillas have no camp anywhere in Bangladesh nor it has any connection with them.

Army Called Out in Meerut; Shoot-at-Sight Orders

BK230855 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] The Army has been called out in Meerut to assist civil administration following fresh violence in the city. Police and security forces have also been deployed at strategic points and shoot-at-sight orders issued. Police authorities say seven persons were killed in two separate incidents 5 km away from Meerut this morning. Two persons were injured. The dead include three women. About 25 persons have been rounded up so far.

Meanwhile, today's scheduled curfew relaxation in four police station areas has been canceled.

Gandhi Accuses West of Creating Tension With PRC

BK230914 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] The prime minister has accused some Western powers for floating wrong reports to create tension between India and China. Mr Rajiv Gandhi said wrong reports about the situation on the Sino- Indian border were being deliberately spread to create a misunderstanding between the two neighbors. He was addressing a gathering of Congress-I supporters from Uttar Pradesh at his residence in New Delhi today.

Mr Gandhi said both India and China denied reports of arms buildups on the border. Not a single life was lost on either side of the border in recent months. Mr Gandhi referred to the massive U.S. arms supply to Pakistan, and called it pressure tactics adopted against India. The United States is bending its laws to help Pakistan even when these laws prohibit arms sales and assistance to countries engaged in the manufacture of nuclear weapons. Mr Gandhi said, similarly, militarization of the Indian Ocean is going on despite protests from the littoral states. The prime minister assured the people that there will be no compromise in the defense of the country.

Mr Gandhi expressed the view that some of the developments within the country fitted in with a pattern of what is happening outside. He said some evidence indicating a link between internal and external destabilizing forces has been made available.

Sri Lankan High Commissioner Meets Gandhi 22 Jul

BK221340 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] The Sri Lanka high commissioner, Mr Bernald Tilakaratna, today had a meeting with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. He discussed the latest initiative of Sri Lanka President Mr Jayewardene to resolve the ethnic problem.

The Indian high commissioner to Sri Lanka, Mr J.N. Dixit, who arrived here on Sunday for consultations, also met Mr Gandhi. Mr Dixit later left for Colombo.

Gandhi Justifies Expulsion of Party Dissidents

BK221612 Hong Kong AFP in English 1556 GMT
22 Jul 87

[Text] New Delhi, July 22 (AFP) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Wednesday hit out at dissidents in his Ruling Congress (I) Party who have announced plans to join forces with the oppposition on common causes.

Mr. Gandhi, who is also president of the Congress (I), accused the dissidents of being swayed by personal ambitions in accusing him and his friends of corruption over arms deals, a party spokesman told reporters.

The premier launched his attack during a four-hour-long meeting of the party's highest decision making body, the Congress Working Committee, during which he justified the expulsion last week of three top dissidents and on Sunday of former Defence Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

Spokesman Nawal Kishore Sharma said the Congress (I) loyalist leaders attending Wednesday's meeting had emphasised the need for "a left of central" policy to attract the common man towards the ruling party.

The meeting approved Mr. Gandhi's actions against the dissidents, some of whom have asked the 43-year-old premier to step down and order an early general election.

The meeting took place a day after Mr. Pratap Singh announced that he had no plans to form a new political party but would join hands with the opposition on issues of common interest, including corruption, drought relief and demands of the peasantry.

Mr. Pratap Singh is best known for his unrelenting campaign against corruption that has penetrated some leading business circles around the premier.

All major opposition parties have accused Mr. Gandhi of shielding close friends accused of accepting huge pay-offs on an arms deal from the Swedish firm Bofors.

Mr. Gandhi, now in his third year of office, has denied the allegations, but a dissatisfied opposition and Congress (I) dissidents have kept up a barrage of accusations against the premier.

Bowing to the pressure, Mr. Gandhi, earlier this week ordered an inquiry into illegal Swiss holdings allegedly held by businessman Ajitabh Bachman, whose film star brother Amitabh Bachchan is a close friend of the premier.

The millionaire Mr. Amitabh Bachchan, who has been a major target of Mr. Pratap Singh, quit his parliamentary seat last week, in a development seen by observers here as an attempt to mollify the dissidents.

The Communist Party of India (Marxist), the country's biggest leftist grouping, this week joined the rising crescendo of demands for a mid-term poll, saying that the Congress (I) had begun to disintegrate as a political party.

The Congress (I) base appears to have further shrunk as reports reaching here from the northern state of Uttar Pradesh — a Congress (I) stronghold — said 150 out of 267 state legislators had sought the resignation of the chief minister, Vir Bahadur Singh, a Gandhi loyalist.

But the reports added that that Congress (I) Party had sent special envoy, Minister of State for Surface Transport Rajesh Pilot, to meet with party dissidents and loyalists Tuesday in Uttar Pradesh, which is the home state of both Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Pratap Singh.

The *Indian Express* quoted Mr. Pilot as saying that most of the state lawmakers had expressed their full support for Mr. Gandhi.

Meanwhile loyalist sources said Congress (I) parliamentarians nationwide had been ordered by the party leadership to leave their constituencies and stay in the national capital over the coming few days.

The sources said no reason had been given for the order, but observers said it appeared to be a move to muster loyalists in the capital as the pressure on Mr. Gandhi mounted.

In New Delhi, outgoing President Zail Singh, who in interviews published Sunday revealed that he had considered pleas to prosecute the prime minister on corruption charges, met for 50 minutes with Mr. Gandhi late Tuesday.

No official statement was issued after the meeting.

Congress-I Panel Endorses Ouster

BK221339 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] The Congress-I Working Committee has unanimously endorsed the expulsion of Mr V.P. Singh, Mr Arun Nehru, Mr Arif Mohammad Khan, and Mr V.C. Shukla from the party. At a meeting in New Delhi today, the members expressed the view that action of the party president in this regard is in the larger interest of the party. They said actions should have been taken much earlier. The members said that joining hands with the opposition by the expelled members is indicative of the internal forces conspiring to destabilize the country. The meeting, which lasted about 2 and 1/2 hours, was presided over by the party president, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

Briefing newsmen, the party general secretaries — Mr Moopanar and Mr Nawal Kishore Sharma — said the meeting discussed the report of the chairman of the election committee, Uma Shankar Dikshit. The party president expressed the view that modalities will be looked into and elections must be held as scheduled.

Gandhi Rules Out Separate State for Gurkhas

BK221329 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] The prime minister has made it clear to Gurkha National Liberation Front [GNLF] leaders that there would be no division of West Bengal to create a separate state of Gurkhaland. Mr Rajiv Gandhi made this categorical remark when a 45-member GNLF delegation headed by Mr Subash Ghisingh met him in New Delhi today.

Mr Gandhi told the delegation that it should be possible to resolve their genuine difficulties without having to create a separate state. The delegation leader who presented a memorandum of their demand to the prime minister was also advised by Mr Gandhi to eschew violence. The union home minister, Mr Buta Singh, was present at the meeting.

Mr Gandhi assured the delegation that the memorandum would be looked into by the center as well as the West Bengal government.

Tiwari Calls for Return of Democracy in Fiji

BK230911 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0837 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] India has called for an early return of democracy and racial harmony in Fiji. External Affairs Minister N.D. Tiwari said in Port Louis on July 22 that world public opinion has strongly condemned the action of those seeking to subvert the Constitution of the Pacific nation.

Tiwari was addressing a press conference at the end of the 3-day meeting of Indo-Mauritius Joint Commission.

About Sri Lanka, he said India will continue its efforts to bring a peaceful solution to ethnic problem.

Musavi Condemns Resolution For Not Naming Aggressor

LD221736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] The Cabinet met under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi this morning. During the meeting the authority granted to the prime minister by his eminence the imam regarding the punishment of profiteers by the government was detailed. Under that authority, the punishment of profiteers and those disobeying government regulations on the sale of goods and services will be carried out by the government under an executive order.

During the meeting, the prime minister also stated that the concern of the great leader of the revolution about reducing the pressure on the people caused by profiteering and inflation, as well as his trust in the government, have placed a heavy burden on the prime minister and the government. Any action taken should be measured and firm. The assistance of all the revolutionary, committed, and faithful people to the government is needed in this matter. The people's recent positive reception of the government's measures shows that, God willing, the government will receive the their assistance in this matter.

At this meeting, the prime minister also described the government's position with regard to the Security Council's resolution on the imposed war. He said: In its present form -- which fails to condemn the aggressor -- this resolution is unacceptable because it ignores right and justice. Regarding Paragraph 5 of the resolution, which calls on all states to exercise the utmost restraint in acting in any way that could exacerbate tension and escalate the conflict, the prime minister stated: Before the ink had dried, the United States had negated the resolution with its provocative moves in the Persian Gulf which seek to heighten tension and to allow intervention in the imposed war. Only 1 day after the resolution was passed, the United States flagrantly violated Paragraph 5.

Therefore, we cannot attach any value to a resolution that is being trampled underfoot by those who have passed it. Noting that the resolution was influenced by those states harboring the most profound rancor toward the Islamic Republic of Iran, the prime minister stated: We are suspicious of this resolution. If the Security Council is truly seeking peace in the region, it should give precedence to Paragraph 6 which concerns naming the aggressor. The prime minister emphasized: The resolution could be acceptable if it rooted out the main violaters of international law, whether this concerns the start of the war, the use of chemical warfare, attacks on residential targets and shipping lines, or the recent heightening of tension in the Persian Gulf.

Velayati Terms Kuwaiti Oil 'Contraband Cargo'

LD222245 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
2030 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] In a message issued to the UN secretary general, Foreign Minister Velayati stated his belief that the recent Security Council resolution contains some fundamental weaknesses and contradictions. Referring to Kuwait's support to Iraq, he said: Under the present circumstances, the oil transported in Kuwaiti vessels, regardless of the flags they are flying, falls under the rule of contraband cargo [kala-ye mamnu'eh]. Pointing to America's aggressive policy, Velayati asked that the UN secretary general work to prevent the unpredictable expansion and intensification of the crisis and the outbreak of any clashes, whereby this war might spread to other regions at any time.

The letter emphasized: Under the current circumstances, it is America's motivation to persist in following up the Security Council's resolution that is important. After extensive problems at home, the present U.S. Administration was forced to make up for its position, which was weak and had been criticized, by embarking on a series of sensational incitements. In addition, by strengthening its military presence in the Persian Gulf, the United States is preparing itself in practice for a clash with Iran and for an increase in tension.

The letter adds: It is a clear and categorical truth that the Kuwaiti Government, acting on its decision or under pressure, has given comprehensive support to the aggressor Iraqi regime since the start of the imposed war. In stating his government's latest open and official position, the Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister said explicitly last week that his country continues to support Iraq in the war against Iran. The fact that Kuwait has continuously supported Iraqi aggression financially, politically, and logistically throughout the imposed war and has provided that country with oil shares is a clear and confirmed reality.

Therefore, contrary to what U.S. officials have claimed, Kuwaiti oil tankers flying U.S. flags are, in reality, carrying oil for the aggressor Iraqi regime. It is evident that while Iran's oil is under threat from Iraq, Iran cannot permit Iraq to strengthen its war machinery by receiving guaranteed oil carried in Kuwaiti tankers regardless of the flag they fly.

In his message to the UN secretary general, Velayati also said: Under these sensitive conditions, when the United States plans to fight with the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Persian Gulf, your excellency is responsible, on the basis of your position and in accordance with the declared request made on 12 June, 1986 and Paragraph 5 of Resolution No 598, to make every effort to prevent the unforeseen expansion or intensification of the crisis and to prevent the outbreak of a clash which may, at any point, spread this war to other regions.

As a first step, the secretary general is expected, in line withthe opinions he and the members of the council have offered, to ask the United States to scale down its military presence in the Persian Gulf immediately. America must also be asked to refrain from backing the sale of Iraqi oil, which is being sold through Kuwait for Iraq's benefit. This must be done until the Kuwaiti Government, acting officially and in an open and guaranteed manner, stops its political, financial and logistic support of Iraq and says so. In order to defend the revolution, as well as its independence and territorial integrity, the Islamic Republic of Iran is clearly determined to confront decisively America's expansionist and interfering policies in the Persian Gulf.

In addition, the message notes: The French Government, which was chairman when this resolution was issued, must be emphatically requested to terminate its comprehensive arming of

Iraq. It must also be asked, immediately and seriously, to stop selling, equipping, and providing weapons with distinct targets, which are Iraq's principal weapons for the initiation, continuation, and expansion of the crisis in the Persian Gulf.

Velayati Asserts UN Resolution 'Not Acceptable'

LD221755 Tehran IRNA in English 1733 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 22, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said here Wednesday that the U.N. Security Council has proved it is not bold enough to adopt an unbiased posture on the Iraq-Iran war, or principled enough to single out Iraq as the aggressor party in the war.

In an interview with the Persian daily, *Jomhuri Islami* today, he castigated the resolution and criticized the U.N. Security Council for not consulting the Islamic Republic as the main party in the issue. The foreign minister said that the resolution has also fallen short of reflecting on provocative acts by the Iraqi regime in the region, which he said has seriously endangered world peace.

Noting that paragraph five of the resolution has called on all countries to avoid any acts which might intensify the conflict, Velayati has questioned if the U.S.'s military buildup in the region will not in itself heighten the tension.

Although the Americans signed the resolution ostensibly to show they are peace lovers, however, no sooner had the resolution been inked than they disclosed the number of their warships and fighters in the region, said the Iranian minister.

Velayati said if international organizations truly favor justice, Iran would hail them. However, he made it clear that the U.N. Security Council resolution is not acceptable to the Islamic republic.

The minister said the resolution did mention the bombing of residential quarters, deployment of chemical weapons, attacks on passenger planes and cargo ships without attributing them to Iraq, but in a manner which naturally brings to mind Iraq as the perpetrating country.

He said rather than dally with the issue in vague terms and too general statements, the U.N. Security Council should adopt a clear-cut stand and single out Iraq as initiator of the war and responsible for the conflict.

Departs for FRG Visit

LD230552 Tehran IRNA in English 0549 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 23 IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati left here for West Germany Wednesday night at the head of a high ranking delegation. This is Velayati's first visit to West Germany.

Before departure, Velayati told reporters that the visit was taking place at the official invitation of his German counterpart Hans Dietrich Genscher and in response to his Tehran visit three years ago.

Velayati said he will discuss bilateral relations and ways to expand them in various areas, with West German officials. International and regional issues will also be raised in the discussions, he said. "We will express the Islamic Republic's viewpoints on the Iraqi imposed war and the Persian Gulf issues including the tension created by the U.S. and its allies in the region," he said.

The foreign minister said Iran will emphasize on its uncompromising stance in continuing "our just defence until the aggressor Iraqi regime is toppled."

At the end of his 2-day visit to Bonn, Velayati is scheduled to visit Geneva to participate in the UNCTAD meet and disarmament conference.

Khamene'i Views UN Resolution, Islamic Victory

LD221645 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Speech by President 'Ali Khamene'i at 21 July gathering of people in Arbebil — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionte, the merciful. [passage omitted] I will begin my talk with a topical issue, the UN Security Council resolution. Before I came to the mosque and this assembly, international news agencies carried a report on the resolution. This will serve as an introduction and major excuse for my main topic today. The big news is that the UN Security Council has passed a resolution on the Iran-Iraq war. As expected, the influence of the big powers and the United States is clearly evident in this resolution. We could have predicted this, because any time world arrogance feels that the Islamic Republic is about to score greater victories, it increases its efforts. America's political and diplomatic efforts, the dispatch of envoys to the permanent members of the Security Council, and contacts with various people were all designed to prepare them and convince them to draft the sort of resolution the United States wanted.

In any case, the resolution has been issued. We stated our position in advance. Today, I will state my views again, outline the position of the Islamic Republic in greater detail, and announce it to the world. However, before dealing with the political matters and announcing our position on this resolution, I wish to discuss a fundamental issue, something our nation should keep in mind. After all, it is the nation that should inform our honest and enthusiastic youth and that should clarify our path and future moves. The main point is to spell out why world arrogance, led by the United States, is working so hard, is going to such expense and trouble, and is trying to prevent the Islamic Republic system from achieving a single victory in its fight against the bullying, sabre-rattling, and domineering attitude of world arrogance. We should try to understand the reason behind this futile effort by world arrogance against the Islamic revolution. [passage omitted]

The main point is their fear of Islam. The United States fears that the Koran will be dominant and one billion Muslims will arise. [passage omitted] That is why world arrogance is angry. It sees that 150 years of intense effort have been wasted, and it believes that the government of the Islamic Republic and the rule of the Koran in this country are responsible for all of this. That is why it is engaged in a desperate, angry, and comprehensive effort against the Islamic Republic. [passage omitted]

Therefore, when our revolution triumphed, we viewed it as a national and internal affair. However, for world political analysts, universities, political research centers, and centers of international strategic studies, the victory of our revolution was an exceptional and unique affair. [passage omitted]

Given the historical animosity of arrogance and colonialism toward Islam, our criticial geographical position, and the attitude of our people, we should realize that world arrogance and the United States have no choice but to confront the Islamic Republic. After all, they feel that here, in the Islamic Republic, the values of the West and arrogance are ridiculed, while Islamic values are being revived. This threatens the West's very existence. The West believes that with the resurgence and domination of Islam and with the establishment of Islamic power in a part of the world -- especially in this critical area -- all the work done over the decades by the rich and powerful to establish arrogant domination over the entire world has been for nothing. The United States believes that all its investments in Israel over the past 40 years are threatened. [passage omitted]

We should accept the fact that in its confrontation with the Islamic Republic, arrogance has no aim but to fight Islam. The issue is Islam. If we look at the matter from this angle, two facts become clear. First, the hostility of the superpowers is continuous. Second, in the fight between Islam and the arrogant and materialistic powers, the side that shall achieve decisive victory is Islam. World arrogance and the sanatic powers will be forced to retreat and will be brought to their knees.

Now, I think it is time for me to repeat once again our Muslim nation's last word which has been repeated several times. As far as the war is concerned, we will not retreat. Just as we will not surrender to the enemy on the battlefield, we will never surrender on the political field. We will never give in to the pressure and machinations of our enemies. [shouts of approval]

The point is this: Since the start of the war our enemies have pursued a number of goals. The first aim was to inflict a major military defeat on the Islamic Republic, if possible. This was their first goal. [passage omitted] World arrogance pinned great hopes on this. I do not accuse the series of peace missions that came to Iran; some of them truly liked the Islamic Republic. There were some revolutionary leaders who had regards for our interests. There is no doubt about that. However, it is equally clear that in those days the main pressure on us — to impose peace upon us — was applied by world arrogance: the United States from one side, and the Soviet Union from the other. The fact that Eastern and Western aims repeatedly coincided on Iranian issues is one of the unprecedented and very interesting phenomena of recent times.

At that point, we remained absolutely steadfast. I remember Bani-Sadr [the first president of the Islamic Republic] saying that if we did not accede to the requests of the peace missions today, we would be forced to accept them in degredation tomorrow. I do not understand what type of degradation he is talking about. If we had accepted peace and a cease-fire at that time, it would have been the greatest degradation.

At the start of my current responsibilities, when the peace missions kept coming, I made a firm comment at one of those meetings. I think that those remarks were probably the cause of the reduction and eventual end of the visit by those peace missions. I told them: You should know that we will not repeat the Palestinian experience. In Palestine we saw that t declared a cease-fire when enemy [as heard] territory was being occupied. The Arabs foolishly accepted it, thinking they could stop fighting then and recover their territory later. On one hand, due to the mobilization and military preparations, they suffered as many losses as they did in the war itself, as they were forced and are still forced to keep their military forces on alert on the borders...[sentence left incomplete]

This is what the enemy and world arrogance wanted in the first place. They had hoped to force us to accept surrender and compromise. This was an ideal solution for them. Later, when they realized they could not do that, they decided to offer us a diplomatic bribe. [passage omitted] They worked on that tactic for a number of years. That is why you occasionally see concessions in their international positions. At times, some concessions are in our favor. Previously, these concessions did not exist. Even in the United Nations and in some countries that were not known to back us, there has been some comment on the war favorable to the Islamic Republic. They take a favorable position, but their main aim is something else. They want the Islamic Republic to give up its primary demands.

Now, faced with all these international intrigues and tactics, what are we saying? What must we say? Our position is so strong that, thanks be to God, whenever we brought up the Islamic Republic's position with any of the world's leading political figures, they praised it and said we are right. What we say is that unless the fight against an aggressor is accompanied by decisiveness, the aggression will not be eliminated; it will continue. That is a general rule. [passage omitted]

The Islamic Republic needs such guarantees and security. It did not need such guarantees when we were living within secure borders, when we needed to rebuild, and when we needed our human and other resources. Suddenly, an aggressive and impudent enemy launched an attack on us. They came and destroyed, burnt, and plundered. The world backed them, and provided weapons. Much later, when we stopped the enemy and got hold of its neck, the world suddenly rushed to us, saying that we should forgive them and make peace. That will not do. [passage omitted]

They know that if we are victorious and Iran wins, other people's enthusiasm for Islam and their leaning towards the Islamic Republic would be increased tenfold. World arrogance knows this. We have said from the start that it is not our victory they fear, but that of Islam. They know that if the Islamic Republic wins this military battle, she will also achieve a decisive victory

in her long-term political and ideological fight against world arrogance. [passage omitted]

They know that if we win this war, the emotion and the enthusiasm it will engender in the Muslims of other countries will threaten and weaken the dependent and reactionary regimes in those states. They want to prevent that, and for that reason have been pressuring us. For 2 months now, at the initiative of the Americans, with the help of some countries and by intimidating others, they have been prepared for the release of this resolution at the Security Council.

The gist of the resolution is that Iran and Iraq should make peace. Any party that does not stop the war and does not accept peace -- and, of course, it is quite clear that they mean Iran; the Islamic Republic has been the target from the start -- would be subjected to economic reprisals. Just now I saw a telex saying they have shown some caution about imposing sanctions, They also noted that they will not make a decision on this at the moment, due to the fact that they are still frightened of the Islamic Republic's future strength. They will always be frightened. That is the resolution.

At the start we announced that we will not accept a resolution approved as the result of U.S. pressure. They cannot accuse us of rejecting the United Nations. No, the United Nations is not the issue. We do not accept the superpowers' influence at the United Nations. We say that if the United Nations truly belongs to the nations, if it is not a tool and a toy in United States' hands, it should make independent and strong decisions on its own. [shouts of approval]

We say that the United Nations should pay attention to the interests of the nations. We said this from the beginning, and we say it again. Nothing has changed. What do they threaten us with? What action can they take that has not already been taken against the Islamic Republic? Is this the first time we have witnessed an unholy alliance of world arrogance against the Islamic Republic? We will not give in to these threats. [passage omitted]

One of America's aims in her diplomatic moves regarding this resolution was to cover up her own internal problems and the great difficulties facing U.S. leaders. They were also attempting to cover up their great mistake in the Persian Gulf and to divert public attention.

We have one answer regarding all this. As for the imposed war and the warfronts, we will again mobilize our forces. This is something that should receive the careful attention of all our faithful people, especially the youth. The enemy hopes that at some point our position at the fronts will not be sufficient or decisive. We should not give the enemy such an opportunity. Our trenches should always be full. Our garrisons should always be full. Our training camps should be full of volunteers, so that those responsible for the war can deliver the decisive blow whenever they find it necessary.

With God's grace and with the assistance of our brave and faithful people, we will always be prepared at the fronts. At the moment, we announce that with regard to the imposed war and the Iraqi regime's aggression, our aim is what we have already announced: We will not be content with any other solution. This is the punishment of the aggressor and the elimination of Saddam and the Aflaqi regime from the political scene in Iraq. [shouts of approval]

Correction to Khamene'i Calls Reflagging 'Conspiracy'

The following corrections pertain to the item subheaded "Calls Reflagging 'Conspiracy,'" published in the Iran section of the 22 July Near East & South Asia *Daily Report* on page S 4:

Paragraph one, line one, make read: [Text] At a gathering... (changing processing indicator)

Paragraph one, from last line, make read: of all nations. [new graf] Mr Khamene'i added: As we have said from the very beginning, resolutions initiated by the United States are not acceptable to us. We declare, here and now, that our aim is to punish the aggressor and to eliminate Saddam. In another part... (picking up paragraph two, line one, supplying omitted passage)

Paragraph four, from last line, make read: be hit hard. [new graf] Continuing his speech, Mr Khamene'i referred to the early days of the war and the arrogant ploys to impose peace on the Islamic Republic of Iran. Addressing the combative people of Iran, Mr Khamene'i said: The enemy is now at our mercy. We are chasing it right inside Iraq. We will prepare our forces to deal another decisive blow to Saddam's regime. Mr Khamene'i, the... (picking up paragraph five, line one, supplying omitted passage)

Paragraph five, from last line, make read: the powerful people. [new graf] Regarding the Persian Gulf, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council said: Today we are in a position of strength in the Persian Gulf. The Kuwaitis want to hold talks with us. We said that if this were true they should withdraw their invitation to the United States; but could they do that? The president added: Those who invited the United States into the region are sorry now. Some people thought we were bluffing in our dealings with the superpowers. However, they saw that the system which has united the Iranian people can handle the big powers. Mr Khamene'i explained... (picking up last paragraph, line one, supplying omitted passage)

Khamene'i Terms UN Resolution 'Biased, Unjust'

LD222255 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Following a 4-day trip to western Azarbaijan Province, Khamene'i, president and the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, left for Tehran on Wednesday afternoon. After returning from this trip, he replied to our reporter's question regarding the issuance of the recent Security Council resolution. While expressing regret that the UN Security Council was being influenced by the powers of world arrogance, Khamene'i termed this resolution as biased and unjust and benefiting Iraq. Khamene'i said: Today, when we are struggling to eliminate aggression, the United States and other supporters of the Ba'thist Iraqi regime have sensed danger and want to neutralize our movement.

But we will not give in to imposition; a one-sided resolution that benfits Iraq will not be accepted by us.

The president considers the economic and arms blockade threat against Iran by the big, arrogant powers to be an opportunity to move toward self-sufficiency in the production of arms. He stressed: In our defense of the revolution and our country, we shall not rely on anything except God and our nation.

Khamene'i Interviewed on Gulf, UN Sanctions
NC230602 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] [2-minute break in transmission]...The president was seen off by Ayatollah Malakuti, the imam's representative and Friday imam of Tabriz; the Friday imams of the province; representatives of East Azarbayjan Province in the Islamic Consultative Assembly; and executive officials of the province.

After returning to Tehran, the president granted an interview to our correspondent in which he discussed the outcome of his visit.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Mr President, during your relatively long visit to various cities of East Azarbayjan, you inspected the economic complex of the Moghan Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Company. In view of this region's economic situation, how do you assess your trip?

[Khamene'i] In the name of God, the almighty and merciful. First, this visit gave me an excellent opportunity to meet with various people throughout this densely populated province and with pious people. The visit began in Tabriz and ended with the Moghan agroindustrial [complex]. Thank God, in the various cities that we visited we saw pious people of this province who were exactly as we thought they would be: extremely zealous, prepared, supportive of officials, and devoted to the imam of the ummah. With their presence and slogans the various people showed that they are soldiers of the revolution. In one city the people chanted the slogan: The Hezbollah is awake and is defending its revolution. This is exactly what I felt. The people are completely awake, alert, and attentive to all the issues of the country and to the Islamic Republic's policy.

Although there are shortages in the province, its people are resourceful. Agriculturally they are very resourceful. There are some shortages here and there. I felt that the people, in view of the war situation and the country's basic problem that...[under 1-minute break in transmission]. Certainly they will do their best, and we hope that their needs will be met. At any rate, I assess this trip as a very good one. The atmosphere prevailing in the province was heartening, as it would be for anyone who visits. Our presence and our remarks were effective in informing the people. We hope that, God willing, God will help us to fulfill our duties toward these very pious and zealous people and defenders of the revolution.

[Correspondent] The United States has announced that, effective yesterday, it will escort Kuwaiti tankers flying its flag. If Iraq continues its mischief in the Persian Gulf, how will the Islamic Republic respond?

[Khamene'i] We have clearly stated our stand on this, stating first that U.S. intervention, a U.S. presence through warships' escorting ships and tankers, is an inauspicious attempt to create tension in the Persian Gulf and the region. Responsibility for whatever happens in this regard will lie with the U.S. regime, which is making this attempt.

The Islamic Republic's policy is clear. We will not give in to aggression or to force in any way. If Iraq's mischief continues, we too will take a decisive stand and confront it. Of course, we will not announce today what approach we will take, but events will definitely be detrimental to both America and those who want to achieve an illusory security under the U.S. flag.

[Correspondent] The UN Security Council issued a resolution yesterday. What will be the Islamic Republic's approach to theseresolutions by international organizations that are issued under U.S. influence? If economic pressures against our country are discerned in the Security Council's resolution, what will the Islamic Republic do to mitigate these pressures?

[Khamene'i] The recent Security Council resolution is, unfortunately, as in most cases, unjust, biased, and wholly supportive of the Iraqi regime. U.S. influence was certainly involved in adopting such a biased and unjust resolution. It is a source of great regret that the Security Council and the United Nations, which should be gathering places for the nations of the world where all governments can feel that their requests and just demands are considered, should have instead become a venue under a superpower's influence.

There is a precedent for this. Since the outset of the war, the Security Council's decisions — with very few exceptions, and these are minimal — have been one-sided and beneficial to Iraq. On the very day Iraq attacked our borders and advanced 60, 70, and at some points even up to 90 km, the Security Council, instead of condemning the aggressor and forcing it to return to international borders, urged us to accept a cease-fire. In other words, on the day of Iraq's blatant aggression, its sparking a flame, the Security Council did not state that the aggressor should pull back to its international borders. They first proposed a cease-fire. Today, when we are answering the aggressor and trying to eliminate its aggression, they now want us to cease our efforts.

The United States and Iraq's other supporters clearly sense that the Iraqi regime is facing a very delicate situation and that our pressures on Iraq are completely serious. They want to stop these pressures; hence the resolution. But we will not give in to impositions in any way. We have stated our policy before: A one-sided resolution favoring Iraq is not acceptable to us.

As for the issue of economic siege and sanctions, as these gentlemen put it, we believe that these people have already done whatever harm they can to the Islamic Republic. We have demonstrated that their policy of not selling arms and banning arms deals with Iran has often benefited us. Had these obstacles not been placed before us from the very start, we today might be forced to import the most simple weapons and ammunition from abroad, as we did in the past. Today we believe we have achieved true development in our national weapons manufacture. Why?

Because we realized we should be self-sufficient. A nation that, contrary to the wishes of the large powers, wants to defend itself, its independence, its dignity, and its revolution cannot — in the process of this defense — depend on the same enemies and powers. Although we knew this before, had it not been for the pressures and sanctions against Iran from the war's outset, we would not have felt it. However, they banned general arms transactions with us and deprived us of our needs. Therefore, after realizing our true needs, we began to work [words indistinct].

(?This time too), it will be the same. We are not worried because, thank God, we have achieved great success today. Now large, important, and decisive arms manufacturing projects lie in the hands of our active revolutionary (?youth). Some are nearing completion, some are half-complete, and some have yielded fruit that we are now benefiting from. This will continue. We will rely only upon God, the nation, and the talents of these revolutionary people in defending our revolution and our country. Therefore, what they consider to be sanctions are not sanctions at all. They are good opportunities for us to further cultivate both what we possess and our talents. Moreover, as experience has proven, not everyone in the world will comply with the wishes of a number of bullying governments. Even if these wishes are presented in the form of a resolution or an international document, they will remain mere words, with no true value to them.

What they want will not be fulfilled [word indistinct]. We will eventually meet our needs — those items we need from outside our borders — with God's help. As I noted, most of our reliance will be on domestic efforts, our own resources, and our revolutionary people's many and unlimited talents.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

[Khamene'i] I pray for your success. [end recording]

UN Envoy Calls Resolution on War 'Worthless'

LD222128 Tehran IRNA in English 1855 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 22, IRNA — Iran's representative at the United Nations Dr Rajai'e-Khorassani on Tuesday frowned at the Security Council's Resolution Number 598, describing it as dubious, vague, self-contradictory and not protected by sanctions.

Khorassani said for seven years since the Iraqi invasion of Iran the UN Security Council had adopted precisely the role of a bystander and even connived at the Iraqi occupation of the Iranian soil. He said it is ironic that seven full years after the outbreak of the war the council should as though all of a sudden 'discover' Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, and recall it solely 'for the purpose of saving the already defeated Iraqi regime whose greatest honor is its servile obedience to the United States.'

The Iranian UN representative said the U.S. Government which cunningly promoted a vague and almost meaningless resolution was first to violate it by boldly announcing the presence of its frigates at the Persian Gulf and by reflagging two Kuwaiti ships.

He said however vague as the resolution is, the US Government has proved it to be even more worthless by openly violating its recommendation for refraining from any provocative acts by foreign powers at the Persian Gulf.

UK Refuses To Criticize U.S. Actions in Gulf

LD221752 Tehran IRNA in English 1739 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] London, July 22, IRNA — The British Government has refrained from criticising American action in the Persian Gulf.

Speaking in parliament Tuesday, Labour opposition spokesman for foreign affairs Gerald Kufmann urged the foreign secretary Sir Geoffrey [Howe] to discourage Washington, even at this late date, from its "adventurist plans to escort" reflagged Kuwaiti ships.

"Such an action was unpredictable," he said, warning that it could lead to "uncontrollable escalation, with grave consequences." "Nothing," he added, "should be allowed to exacerbate a very dangerous situation."

In response, Howe defended the U.S. military build-up, maintaining that the U.S. fleet, like ships from Britain, France and the Soviet Union were all in the Persian Gulf "upholding the vital principle of freedom of navigation."

The foreign secretary was further urged by the leader of the Social Democratic Party David Owen to make representations to the U.S. to take the Soviet Union concerns about the American military strategy "more seriously."

Later Owen, who had been foreign secretary and a firm supporter of the shah of Iran during the Islamic Revolution said that it would be "madness, crazy" for the Americans to take such action without the backing of Moscow.

He spelt out that Iran was a "very formidable country" and that the U.S. was not dealing with a Libya, but there were "ominous parallels." "We should be urging the Americans to lay back a little," he said.

Reagan's controversial plan has received much international criticism as a hazardous and provocative measure. Starting the day after a new security resolution on the Iraqi war, it is seen as violating the Fifth Article of the Declaration.

The Article of Resolution 598 calls upon "all other states to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to the escalation and widening of the conflict."

SAIRI Chairman Condemns UN Resolution on War

LD221822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Unit, Mr Sa'id Muhammad Bakir Hakim, chairman of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq [SAIRI], in a statement condemned the recent Security Council resolution.

Part of this statement says: The Security Council continues to support and approve of the 'Aflaqite Iraqi regime, which for years has toyed with the destiny of that country's oppressed people. The impotence and abjectness of the Security Council in carrying out its responsibilities becomes fully obvious here. This resolution does not at all conform with the Iraqi people's will and desires. In effect, it amounts to a mockery of the desires and destiny of the captive Iraqi people.

What is evident is that the latest position adopted by the Security Council encourages the 'Aflaqite Iraqi regime and other like regimes to create turmoil and tension so that they can push world peace and security to the edge of real danger.

Iraqi Opposition Party Condemns UN Resolution

LD221727 Tehran IRNA in English 1655 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 22, IRNA — Iraq's Islamic Al-Da'wa Party issued a statement Wednesday condemning the recent resolution of the U.N. Security Council as nothing but political chicanery and international trickery to save the Baghdad government from being toppled.

Denouncing Security Council plot, the statement said the U.S. devised resolution aims at keeping Saddam's regime in power and prolonging the slaughter of the Iraqi nations by the bloodthirsty rulers in Baghdad.

The statement said that the Al-Da'wa Party will do everything in its power to sabotage the resolution, because only the toppling of the criminal regime of Saddam (Husayn) from power will lead to establishment of peace in the region.

KEYHAN on Reagan's 'Meddlesome' Reflagging Plans

PM221445 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Jul 87 pp 2, 20

[Editorial by Yunes Shokrkhah: "The Ship of Reagan's Diplomacy in the Waters of the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] Reagan's baseless allegations finally resulted in the arranging of escorts for Kuwaiti ships as of next week. The aim of this editorial is to analyze the reasons for and the nature of the U.S. position in the Persian Gulf.

The United States is committed to escorting 11 Kuwaiti ships. The White House says: We have been in the Persian Gulf for 40 years; we must stay there in order to counter Soviet influence in the region and to ensure freedom of navigation.

The three-pronged reasoning of the White House, and especially Reagan, is the result of the worsening of a situation now called "the flag war." All three U.S. reasons for being present in the Persian Gulf are deeply meddlesome in nature, because none of them match the present circumstances in the Persian Gulf in any way.

The U.S. presence some 50 years ago was rooted in the expansionist Soviet strategy. If George Kennan were involved in the Persian Gulf affair today, he would have kept in mind Soviet defeats,especially with regard to economic matters and the general downgrading of the Soviet Union. He would have kept in mind Iran's powerful presence, and he would have crossed out at least the "expansionist" strategy from the Persian Gulf equation.

As far as Soviet influence in the Persian Gulf is concerned, the United States is making excuses for at least two reasons:

1. If the United States really wanted to stop Soviet influence in the Persian Gulf and in the countries south of the waterway, it would have dealt more seriously with the invasion of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union brought itself closer to the Persian Gulf by invading Afghanistan.

2. When the United States refused a Kuwaiti request for Stinger missiles in 1984, a Kuwaiti delegation went to the Soviet Union and bought $327 million worth of Soviet weapons. In December of the same year, a team of Soviet military advisers arrived in Kuwait to instruct them how to use the weapons. The issue is quite clear. The United States is using Soviet influence as an excuse. The Soviets had expanded their presence in the area with the invasion of Afghanistan and by establishing military links with Kuwait. In both these cases, the United States ignored the issues.

With regard to the third U.S. reason for its presence in the Persian Gulf, one must ask: How will flying U.S. flags on Kuwaiti tankers help freedom of navigation? Are there only 11 ships in the Persian Gulf? By making these secure will Persian Gulf shipping in general be secure? Is there no one in the United States who understands that the only victims of this type of analysis are the U.S. Marines?

The most basic thing that American strategists have to think about with regard to the rapid developments in the Persian Gulf is to see why Reagan is calling Iran a warmonger and the real threat to shipping in the Persian Gulf.

American political and media circles have repeatedly admitted that:

1. Iraq invaded Iran 22 September 1980.
2. Iraq has used chemical weapons.
3. Iraq started the missile attacks.
4. Iraq started the tanker war in the summer of 1984.
5. Finally, it was Iraq that hit the *USS Stark*.

In addition to all this, Iran has never accepted responsibility for hitting any ship, yet official U.S. figures — as published in the 22 June 1987 edition of *The Wall Street Journal* — indicate that Iraq has hit 61 percent of the ships while Iran has hit 39 percent. Why is it, then, that Reagan still claims that Iran poses the greatest threat to shipping?

Reagan is still insisting on an increased U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf, despite the above arguments. Yet none of these issues present enough reasons to keep the flags on Kuwaiti ships. And the Americans are facing further obstacles:

1. Reagan's plan does not match the current circumstances in the Persian Gulf.

2. There are increasing rifts within the Reagan administration — especially the differing analyses presented by the Defense Department and the State Department, which are respectively for and against a U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf.

3. There is no coordination between Congress and Reagan.

4. The European allies are not with the Americans. In reality, the Venice summit was a farewell party given by the U.S. allies for Reagan's Persian Gulf plans.

5. There is no support from the American people.

6. In any case, what plans does the United States have for facing Iran in a military situation?

We have seen the reasoning and the U.S. position in the Persian Gulf. But what is the truth? A deeper look into the U.S. crisis-making in the Persian Gulf paints another picture. The United States wants to change the course of the longest Middle East war of this century. The White House has discerned Iraq's all-around defeat. It is a great lie to claim that escorting the Kuwaiti ships is the result of evaluating the three-pronged U.S. analysis of the Persian Gulf situation. Reagan, in a dangerous move, wants to turn the United States into a supporter of the war behind Iraq's fronts, by escorting Kuwaiti tankers. By doing this the White House can never claim neutrality in the war between Iran and Iraq.

Reagan wants to prevent an Iranian victory in order to prevent the growth of Islam on the southern shores of the Persian Gulf. This shortsightedness is typical of the Republicans. If the United States wants to take preventive measures, it believes it must do something about Iran's growing influence in the Middle East. A revitalization of Islam on the southern shores of the Persian Gulf is a sign of victory for Iran over [word indistinct].

Another issue for the United States is to regain the stature that was lost during the McFarlane affair and to regain the trust of the Arabs.

Under the present circumstances, on the one hand Iran has officially announced its readiness to face the United States; on the other hand, Reagan's rash stances have placed the United States in the quagmire of the Persian Gulf. Richard Murphy has suggested "extraordinary measures to deal with emergency situations." But the reality is that the United States does not yet know how to answer Iran's military reaction. Apart from this, it is not even aware of the type of military reaction that Iran may show. Possible Iranian responses include actions by Iranian Green Berets, commando raids, suicide raids, waves of mines, and so on, which have been readied for the United States.

In addition to these, the United States must consider the reaction of the organizations supporting Iran's Islamic revolution, especially in the Middle East. In reality, Reagan's move to escort Kuwaiti tankers takes that country's Marines as well as U.S. interests throughout the world to [word indistinct]. Reagan's move will mean a loss of face for the administration, and if he carries out his plan it will make another Carter out of him. It is a pity that the representatives of the American people have given the handling of affairs of this kind to Reagan. If the U.S. Congress does not come up with a solution, it will lose face.

The world knows that Iran has no problems in solving the tanker war. Iraq's hands must be severed from the Persian Gulf. But if Reagan still insists on hiding the truth, and if he is not willing to say that "there were some mistakes made," just as he did during the McFarlane affair, Iran will defend its rights and its territorial integrity. It will bury the Marines in the Persian Gulf and will add a final note to their disgraceful departure from Lebanon in 1984.

Iraq Might Observe Cease-Fire To Assist Reagan

LD221350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1103 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Finally, after ignoring extensive opposition by members of Congress -- in order to compensate for the negative results of McFarlane's abortive trip to Tehran and to save face among Arab governments -- the Reagan administration has placed the U.S. flag on the first Kuwaiti ship. This paves the way for the next step -- escorting Kuwaiti ships.

Before implementing this plan, members of the UN Security Council approved a resolution calling for a speedy end to the Iran-Iraq war. This plan to protect Kuwaiti ships takes place while a great majority of U.S. Congressmen are calling the consequences of Washington's interference in the Persian Gulf more dangerous than the fate of the multinational forces in Lebanon. In the end, members of the House of Representatives called for a 3-month postponement of the plan for protecting Kuwaiti ships.

In addition, many Senators tried to get backing for a similar plan, but due to opposition from some Senators, the plan was not approved. The leader of the Democrats -- the majority party in the Senate -- clearly stated with marked despondency: We have stated our views, we delivered the message. The majority is opposed to the plan to protect Kuwaiti ships. The time has come to get on with our other work.

The sum total of this opposition and the clear decision made by the House of Representatives plainly indicate that the Reagan administration is implementing this plan to protect Kuwaiti ships while his opponents have dissociated themselves from the consequences of such a plan, and have stopped voicing their unsuccessful opposition views.

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration's extensive efforts to gain practical support from European and non-European allies have not been very successful. As has happened before, while the Reagan administration is totally isolated, Margaret Thatcher's government --following in Washinton's footsteps -- has agreed to

lease to Kuwait ships flying the British flag and has granted this right to British companies.

Furthermore, continued investigations into McFarlane's abortive trip to Tehran has created many problems for the Reagan administration at home and has dealt irreparable harm to its status in the region and in the world. During her recent visit to Washington, Margaret Thatcher asked Reagan's opposition to end the public investigation quickly in order to safeguard the U.S. position in the world and to strengthen the Reagan administration.

In any case, the sum total of these events indicates that the Reagan administration has implemented the plan to protect Kuwaiti ships even though this plan was strongly opposed both in the United States and by Washington's European and non-European allies. Any crisis in the Persian Gulf will quickly create great complications for the Reagan administration at home. Therefore, the Reagan administration, although aware of these dangers, is making a last-ditch political attempt to extricate itself from the present crisis at home, to regain its standing, and to strengthen the Republicans' position in the next presidential elections. It plans to do this by successfully protecting Kuwaiti ships. However, all the evidence points to the fact that if the Iraqi regime continues to play with fire, the Reagan administration will suffer irreparable defeat. Washington's position on the international scene will be incredibly weakened.

Therefore, by declaring its allegiance to the Reagan administration in order to get Washington support, the Saddam regime might refrain from attacking ships, using the Security Council resolution as an excuse. In a practical way this move would assist Reagan in the pursuit of his goals.

As previously stated, if these acts of mischief in the Persian Gulf continue, the Islamic Republic of Iran will respond decisively and will not consider under whose flag any ship is being protected. If Washington's rulers think that by exhibiting their military equipment and by making various threats they can force the Islamic Republic to yield to their oppressive policies, an experience several times more bitter than that of Lebanon and Vietnam awaits them.

Progress of U.S.-Kuwaiti Naval Convoy Noted

LD222326 Tehran International Service in Persian 2030 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Three U.S. warships together with two Kuwaiti oil tankers flying the U.S. flag passed through the Strait of Hormuz under a first-degree state of alert state. According to *Reuter*, shipping sources have announced: U.S. warships and Kuwaiti tankers increased their speed when they approached the Strait of Hormuz, and U.S. fighter-bombers carried out patrol flights over the naval convoy. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, according to a report from the Central News Unit, foreign experts on the Persian Gulf have stated that the United States has asked the Iraqi regime to refrain from attacking vessels and facilities connected with Iran during the period when Kuwaiti ships are being escorted by the U.S. fleet.

Combat Operations in War With Iraq Continue

Communique No 2,905

LD221735 Tehran IRNA in English 1700 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 22, IRNA — Iranian Navy gunboats intercepted and searched seven oil tankers and cargo ships in the Straits of Hormuz Tuesday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied there was no Iraq-bound cargo aboard them, said a military communique here Wednesday.

Communique number 2905 released by the Joint Staff Command of Iran's Armed Forces said that four Iraqi NCO's and soldiers were captured and several Iranian machine-guns and RPG-7 launchers were seized by an Iranian patrol convoy in Panjwin, northwestern fronts, yesterday.

The artillery fire of Iranian Muslim combatants killed or wounded 15 Iraqi soldiers in a southern front and destroyed several enemy gun emplacements, observation posts and mutiple rocket launchers in other fronts Tuesday.

Iranian gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi positions in parts of the western fronts Wednesday, killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and destroying 10 gun emplacements, three vehicles and one munitions dump of theirs.

In Pich-e Angizeh and Sharhani, southern fronts, a number of Iraqi tanks were damaged and enemy fire silenced by Iranian artillery fire yesterday.

An Iraqi patrol unit attempting to infiltrate Iranian positions in Eynkhosh southern fronts, Tuesday, suffered several casualties and was forced to flee which it came under Iranian shelling, the communique concluded.

Communique No 2,906

LD231548 Tehran IRNA in English 1528 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 23, IRNA — Some 250 Iraqi soldiers were killed and hundreds of others wounded in Sumar, western fronts, in an infiltration operations launched by an Iranian commando unit early Wednesday. Four enemy munitions dumps, five tanks and 15 vehicles were also destroyed by the attacking Iranian commandos who later returned safety to bases.

Announcing the above, the 2906th Joint Staff communique reported here Thursday that movement of Iraqi tanks in Sumar was suppressed by heavy Iranian artillery fire yesterday.

Fifteen Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and parts of enemy fortifications were set ablaze in the southern fronts yesterday in artillery duels with Iran's Muslim combatants.

An Iraqi base in the Marivan theater, northwestern fronts, was destroyed and all enemy troops based there were either killed or wounded Wednesday when shelled by Iranian combatants.

Iranian gendarmeri forces shelled Iraqi positions in parts of the battlefields yesterday, setting ablaze 10 enemy gun

emplacements. Movement of enemy armoured and motorized units was effectively checked in western Jofeyr, Nahr 'Anbar and Sharhani, southern fronts, yesterday.

Meanwhile, navy gunboats of the Islamic Republic intercepted and searched eight cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Wednesday but allowed seven of them to continue voyage after being satisfied there was no Iraqi-bound goods aboard. The remaining cargo ship suspected of carrying goods for Iraq was escorted to a southern Iranian port for thorough inspection, the communique concluded.

Violence Breaks Out in Karachi; Police Attacked

Police Go on 'Rampage'

BK221629 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 22 JuL 87

[Text] In Pakistan, police went on a rampage in the riot-torn areas of Karachi City when protestors shot dead two policemen and stabbed four others during antigovernment agitation today. According to eyewitnesses, a group of policemen went to the area and opened fire indiscriminately wounding at least 20 people, including two children. The demonstrators were protesting against the two car bomb explosions in Karachi last week in which 73 people were killed. Police are reported to have arrested 250 people.

Shoot-at-Sight Orders Given

BK230315 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Indefinite curfew has been clamped in the eastern districts of Karachi following a day-long violence. At least seven persons were killed and a large number wounded in the clashes between police and the people. The dead included two policemen. Troops have been given shoot-at-sight orders.

Curfew Imposed

BK230539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] A press note issued in Karachi last night says that large-scale disturbances took place in areas under the jurisdiction of the Malid, Landhi, and Shah Faysal Colony police stations yesterday.

In Malid, police parties were surrounded and armed miscreants attacked them on two separate occasions. The police resorted to shooting in self-defense on both occasions. Other than this, the furniture of a bank branch was set on fire. A van and a cinema were also damaged by arson.

Armed persons also fired on police when they were searching a house.

In the Shah Faysal Colony, some armed groups also attacked a police detail in the evening and the police had to resort to shooting in self-defense. A bomb manufacturing factory was discovered in the area and two persons were arrested on the spot.

In the disturbances in these three police station areas, seven persons including two policemen succumbed to their injuries, and 22 others including eight policemen are reported to have been injured.

To control the situation and to prevent further loss of life and property, a curfew has been imposed in these areas since 2300 last night, although employees of essential services will be exempted. These employees are asked to keep national ID cards with them in addition to their department ID cards.

Minister Blames 'Foreign Elements' for Bomb Blasts

BK221619 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Federal Minister for Interior and Justice Wasim Sajjad has assured the people that the government is taking necessary steps to deal with the situation created by recent bomb blasts in the country. Today, in an interview with Radio Pakistan's representative in Islamabad, he said the administrative machinery is being geared up to provide exemplary punishment to those involved in such incidents of terrorism and subversion. Vigilance has been stepped up and existing laws have been amended. He called upon the people to keep an eye on the situation and to cooperate with the government to foil the nefarious designs of the subversive elements who want to create fear, terror, and instability in the country.

The interior minister said we have to face the situation created by foreign elements to weaken the democratic process in Pakistan, to create a sense of insecurity among the people, and to incite feelings of hatred against Afghan refugees. Such activities by these foreign elements are designed to influence Pakistan's national interests in connection with a settlement of the Afghanistan problem and other international issues. He added that bomb blasts and subversive incidents are not taking place in Pakistan aone, but there is a wave of terrorist activities in other countries of the world as well. He said he is to submit a report to Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo in this connection, suggesting some steps to deal with this situation.

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Meets With Leaders

Calls on Junejo

BK221549 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has reiterated that Pakistan is concerned about the emerging trend of escalation in tension in the Gulf region. He told Larijani, the Iranian deputy foreign minister and Iranian Government's special emissary who called on him in Rawalpindi today, that as a neighboring fraternal country, Pakistan will continue its efforts to end this crisis.

The Iranian emissary conveyed to the prime minister a message of good wishes from the Iranian prime minister, Mir Hoseyn Musavi, and apprised him of Iran's concern over the deteriorating situation in the Gulf. Mohammad Khan Junejo reciprocated his sentiments of good will to Musavi.

The prime minister thanked the Iranian prime minister for his message of sympathy and condolences on the recent Karachi incidents, which claimed the lives of a number of innocent citizens. He said these incidents are part of the activities of subversive elements that intend to pressure Pakistan. But the nefarious designs of these elements will not be allowed to succeed, as the government and the people of Pakistan are determined to deal with the situation with courage and firm faith in the Almighty God, the prime minister said.

Meets With Ziaul Haq
BK230648 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Mohammad Javad Larijani currently on a brief visit to Pakistan called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi last evening. He exchanged views on the Gulf situation and bilateral relations between Pakistan and Iran. The Iranian deputy prime minister delivered a message from Iranian President Khamene'i to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The message expressed condolences and sympathy on behalf of the Iranian Government for the bereaved families of those killed in inhumane subversive activities in Karachi.

Dr Mohammad Javad Larijani also met with Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Zain Noorani in Islamabad and held discussions with them on matters of mutual interest.

Government Expresses Concern Over Gulf Situation

BK230820 Karachi Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Pakistan has expressed its deep concern about the deteriorating situation in the Gulf and expressed the hope that the dangerous momentum of events can be arrested in time. A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that an expansion of the conflagration in the Gulf will not only further disturb and destabilize the region but would transform the strategic environment to dangerous consequences for each and every country of the region.

Improved Ties Possible With Indian Cooperation

BK221500 Rawalpindi HAIDAR in Urdu
10 Jul 87 p 5

[Editorial: "Pak-India Relations and Pakistan's Desire"]

[Text] In an interview with the Urdu service of Radio Denmark, Pakistani President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the recent steps taken on the Afghan issue indicate there will be some settlement of that issue, as the Soviet Union has expressed its willingness to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. He said, as of today, the Soviet forces have not voluntarily pulled out of anywhere they have occupied. Therefore, the voluntary withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan would be a miracle.

On relations with India, the president said that as long as India will not make a political decision to improve its relations with Pakistan, relations between the two countries will not improve. Pakistan is making efforts in its own way to improve its relations with India and will continue to do so. The president expects that Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will visit Pakistan by the end of the year.

How can relations between Pakistan and India improve? It is a basic question that comes to the minds of the people of the two countries. In the interview cited, an answer to that question was given by the president in a few explicit words. He made it clear that relations will not improve unless the Indian Government makes a political decision to improve them.

It is true that the basic decisions to improve relations with any country and to promote these relations to a friendly level are only possible at the political level. These political decisions cannot be expected from the bureaucracy, but are accomplished at the government level by political personalities in power. As far as India is concerned, it cannot be denied that the people of India are desirous of friendly relations with Pakistan. However, every Indian Government has created a war psychosis contrary to the wishes of the people of India and created the impression that friendship with Pakistan is tantamount to negating its existence. In the context of its relations with Pakistan, India's foreign policy has always been the victim of a lukewarm attitude in accordance with the self-interests of the Indian Government. Pakistan has tried to overcome this attitude on various occasions, but each time India puts some obstacle in the way of Pakistan's desire for friendly relations on some pretext or other. Pakistan's proposal to India for a no-war pact was undoubtedly a historic event in the region. Had there been a positive reaction from India to the proposal, the situation would be different today. Although India did not totally reject Pakistan's proposal for a no-war pact, it responded with a new proposal for a treaty of friendship, thereby procrastinating on the issue. Pakistan proved its broad-mindedness in accepting this new Indian proposal and expressed a desire to reach an agreement through mutual talks regarding various clauses of the treaty of friendship. However, India did not allow the talks to continue by alleging Pakistan's support for the Sikhs and by means of some other pretexts. Pakistan's invitation to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to visit is also clear proof of the fact that Pakistan wants to overcome some suspicions existing at the lower level through contacts at the higher level. The proposed visit of the Indian prime minister has been postponed several times on the request of India itself. Now, if the president of Pakistan has predicted that the Indian prime minister will visit Pakistan by the end of this year, then surely he himself can understand the factors behind this expectation. By all means, the people of Pakistan, who are extremely desirous of establishing friendly relations with India, are keenly expecting the visit of the Indian prime minister.

Tamil Groups Welcome Colombo Peace Proposals

BK221300 Hong Kong AFP in English
1215 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] New Delhi, July 22 (AFP) — Sri Lankan Tamil groups have welcomed Colombo's latest peace proposals to end the island's bloody ethnic strife, after detailed talks with Indian officials in southern India, news reports said Wednesday.

The proposals are "certainly an advancement over the previous offers of the Sri Lankan Government," the powerful Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) said Tuesday in Madras after meeting a high-level Indian team led by Foreign Secretary K.P.S. Menon, the *HINDU* newspaper said.

Colombo's offer of a single Tamil administrative unit would help in finding a "basic groundwork" for dialogue between Colombo and Tamil militants, the Madras-based daily quoted LTTE's political advisor Anton Balasingham as saying.

The LTTE, the biggest of five major Tamil militant groups, has been accused of adopting an intransigent attitude to previous proposals to end the ethnic conflict in which more than 6,000 people have died since mid-1983.

The proposals were also welcomed by the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the island's main Tamil political party, and two other militant groups — the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) and the People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE), the *HINDU* added.

All Tamil groups have offices in Madras, capital of Tamil Nadu State, which is also home to more than 130,000 Sri Lankan refugees and 5,000 militants.

The Indian team told the Tamil groups that Sri Lanka had proposed an autonomous Tamil administrative unit comprising the island's north and east as a framework for holding peace talks.

The proposed administrative unit would have a regional council composed of 36 elected representatives from the north and 35 from the east, with a common governor and chief minister.

Tamil would be proposed as the unit's official language along with English and Sinhalese, the language spoken by the majority in Sri Lanka, newspapers quoted Mr. Menon as saying.

Mr. Balasingham, considered a Marxist in the LTTE, said the offer amounted to a tacit recognition of a separate Tamil homeland, for which the militant groups have been fighting.

But the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students (EROS), an LTTE ally, said Wednesday it would prefer to "wait and see" before commenting.

"We are certainly not going to obstruct it, but we have our reservations," EROS leader Velupillai Balakumar told *Agence France-Presse* in a telephone interview from Madras. He said he was awaiting further details.

Meanwhile, H.S. Puri, first secretary in India's Colombo High Commission, met LTTE Supreme Velupillai Prabhakaran and the group's regional military commanders in northern Jaffna Sunday.

The meeting lasted three hours and Mr. Puri informed Mr. Prabhakaran of Sri Lanka's offer for a Tamil administrative unit, the LTTE said in Madras Tuesday.

"This is the first time the Government of India has sent representatives to meet the regional commanders of LTTE and it is historically significant because it entails the recognition of the LTTE," Mr. Balasingham said.

Indian officials were not available for comment on the LTTE's statement, but a Sri Lankan diplomat here said: "This claim is not valid because Mr. Menon met the other (separatist) groups also in Madras."

Indian Envoy Takes Gandhi Message to Colombo

BK230303 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] The Indian high commissioner to Colombo, Mr J.N. Dixit, returned to the Sri Lankan capital last night from Delhi with a message from the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, for President Jayewardene on the ethnic issue. Mr Dixit is likely to apprise Mr Jayewardene of the Tamil groups' reaction to the latest proposal of the Sri Lankan Government on solving the issue.

Meanwhile, Mr Jayeardene has declared that his government would solve the ethnic problem democratically through negotiations. Addressing a meeting in Colombo on the 10th anniversary of his government, he said the island is facing a problem in the north and the east, and his government wants to find a political situation [as heard] to that.